The National Archives' reference KV 2/1655

**ecret.**

In reply, state NUMBER and DATE.

_____ dated 23.6.40.

M.I.5. (Mrs. Archer)

Reference your P.F.46551/B.4. dated 9.5.40., regarding the activities of the Far Eastern Fur Trading Co. and Rubin GLUCKSMANN as mentioned in the KRIVITSKI memorandum:

You stated that, in the course of your investigations, you had obtained an intercepted letter to GLUCKSMANN from the Novelties Trading Co. Representations-Import-Export, 39 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai. We have ascertained that this Company is managed by Karl MARINGER and his wife Emma, both of whom are German. The firm, which uses the telegraphic address "Notraco", poses as an import and export firm, but the volume of its business is said to be very small. IN spite of this, however, the office is well maintained and receives a considerable inward mail. All work is carried on behind closed doors and it is visited once or twice a week by foreigners and Chinese, who usually remain about three hours on the premises. Enquiries are proceeding with a view to identifying these visitors to the office.

for V.V.

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~~13~~ a

**SECRET.** S. FORM 18. 110A

PF.46551/B.4.

Please suspend the operation of the H. O. W. relating to the undernamed person. Cancellation has been applied for.

*Name* Rubin GLUCKSMANN

*Address* 507, Collingwood House, Dolphin Square, S.W. and The Far Eastern Trading Co. Ltd., 82, Upper Tha Street, E.C.4.

*Date* 17.6.40. *Signature* [signature]

P.H. 17/6/40

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CRET

109A

F.46551/B.4.

8th June, 1940.

Dear Mr.Rogers,

Reference our conversation this morning, I attach a schedule of banknote numbers paid out to GLUCKSMANN.

I do not think we need worry at first to trace all the notes, but if you could do those of the 27th June, 28th July and 3rd August 1939, it would perhaps give us some idea as to whether it is worth while going on with the others.

Yours sincerely,

Inspector W. Rogers,
Special Branch.

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108A.

F.46551/B.4.

8th June, 1940.

Dear Colonel Vivian,

I know you will not want to be worried at present with academic investigations in the case of Rubin GLUCKSMANN and the Far Eastern Fur Trading Co. You may however like to have for record purpose the attached copy of a letter we have written to Mr.Herschel Johnston, and the photographed copy of the report of the Board of Trade inspector into the affairs of the Far Eastern Fur Trading Co.

Yours sincerely,

K.M.A.H.

Lt-Colonel V. Vivian, C.B.E.,
S.I.S.

KMMA/FS

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PF.46551 FEFTC 107a, P.2. urgent

**NOTE.—This form is to be used only when the original document cannot forwarded to Registry. Only one name may appear on each fo**

# REQUEST FOR LOOK-UP.

**REGISTRY.** Please look-up undermentioned and * Attach further pap
* If NT make a file

*Section* B.2.a. *Signature* FMM.for.JCR *Date* 1.7.49

* Delete if inapplicable.

*Name* KNOEBIL, Jacob

*Address* 1940: 4 rue de la Rochefaucauld, Paris.

*Reg. No*

*Nationality* *born on* *at* *Occ*

*Further Particulars* Paid large sums of money by Rubin GLUCKSMANN, a interrogated in 1940.

RESULT OF LOOK-UP.

FILE her

N.T.

*Signature* *Date* 2/7

FORM 144 Clad Aff 207

*Continue overleaf if necessary.*

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| RESULT OF LOOK-UP. | FILE herewith √ or OUT to |
| --- | --- |
| | |

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maged Letter at Copy in P.F. 46551 - CZUCZKA. (sic)

P.F. 46551.

Copy on L 169/190 - Ernest CZUCZKA

107a

F 46551/B.4. 7th June, 1940.

Dear Johnson,

Will you please refer to your letter of 7th June 1938 in which you asked for any available information regarding the Far Eastern Fur Trading Co., and subsequent correspondence about the firm.

As you are already aware the directors of the London Company are Uscher ZLOCZOWER, Austrian, with business address c/o Pacific Merchandise Co. Incorporated, 132 West 31st Street, New York, and Rubin GLUCKSMANN, Austrian. At the outbreak of the present war the sole staff of the offices of the Far Eastern Fur Trading Co., were the Austrian GLUCKSMANN and a British woman of Polish origin a Communist Party member called Kate RINK.

GLUCKSMANN was ordered to be interned as an enemy subject in the middle of May of this year, and the books of the Company were inspected under Sub-Section 1, Section 3 of the Trading with the Enemy Act 1939.

I think you will be interested to have the enclosed copy of a report submitted by the Board of Trade Inspector.

After GLUCKSMANN's internment the opportunity was taken by this office to investigate the contents of the safe and certain files in the offices of the Company. Certain items there found are of distinct interest.

1) Letter of the 4th October 1937 from Paris to the Far East Fur Trading Co. signed [F. KLEGES.] A copy is attached for your information.

PF 2 39784

This is extremely interesting as this Frank KLEGES is no doubt identical with the impostor who has assumed the identity of the deceased American Frank KLEGES, mentioned on Page 11 of the memorandum of information given by Nicholas DOZENBERG which you kindly enclosed with your letter of 28th February 1940. About the same time as we received your letter we obtained independent information that KLEGES' firm, Societe Anonyme Francaise pour l'Importation de Legumes Secs, was in fact a firm providing cover for the Soviet military espionage activities. Asked who Frank KLEGES was and why the amount in question was paid by him into Martins Bank for the credit of Wostwag, Urga, GLUCKSMANN refused to give any information saying that he was utterly unaware of the identity of KLEGES. As he himself admits that with ZLOCZOWER he balanced the books for 1937 and went into all the affairs of the Company with him it is impossible that he made no enquiries of ZLOCZOWER into the payee of such a large amount. Moreover in the books of the (company?) there are two payments out to KLEGES in Paris in 1937. ..... the files in GLUCKSMANN's office was a note of four banking ..... held by KLEGES in 1935 and 1936. I attach a copy of the .....

2) Adam PURPISS, mentioned in your letter of the ..... and our reply of 22nd July 1938, is now in New York tra ..... Oriental Trading and Engineering Corporation. GLUCKSMANN ..... that this man was formerly in Shanghai trading with Wostwag .....he called on him at his office in London in October, 1938, but could not, or would not, give any further information about him. We have, however, recently been told that this man during his period in Shanghai was acting as an agent of the Soviet Military Intelligence.

3) Mr. Max ROTHSTEIN mentioned in the Inspector's account and Mrs. Serena ROTHSTEIN are, according to GLUCKSMANN, now in New York. From letters found in GLUCKSMANN's office it is clear that ROTHSTEIN was responsible for negotiations with N.V. Nederlandsche Weigtuigenfabrick Fokker in connection with

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107a in deals, particularly commissions for ten Douglas DC-3. The date on these letters is February 1938. ROTHSTEIN is now living at 1464 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, and has been in communication with the man CZUCZKA, referred to in paragraph 4.

4) Amongst GLUCKSMANN's private papers was found a slip of paper with the name CZUCZKA and an address in London. Asked who CZUCZKA was, GLUCKSMANN said he was a man he knew who had been a member of the firm of Wostwag in Berlin and had subsequently worked for him and ZLOCZOWER in Paris. He professed to have met him only once in London and to have had no business dealings with him at all. It turned out that CZUCZKA was over here representing a press agency in Amsterdam.

Enquiries were made at his address where the police were told that CZUCZKA was not available, that he had gone to Loverpool on business. This was found to be untrue as CZUCZKA was at that moment detained at a military barracks in Essex for being found in a military area prohibited to aliens. It has not yet been possible to interview CZUCZKA, but his brother has been interviewed. The brother confirmed that CZUCZKA had been employed by the firm of Wostwag in Berlin and asked by the police how this could be proved, said that he could only remember that his brother had been great friends with one of the directors, Dr. Philip ROSENBLIETT,* an American.
See below.

At one of his interrogations GLUCKSMANN was pressed to give all the names he knew of members of the firm of Wostwag; after a great deal of hesitation he did at last produce the name of ROSENBLIETT whom he said he had last seen in Paris in 1937. He could not or would not remember the Christian name.

An early opportunity will be taken to put before GLUCKSMANN and CZUCZKA the photograph of Dr. Philip ROSENBLIETT which was forwarded to us by Borum in his letter of 27th January 1938.

More detailed enquiries are proceeding into the whole of this affair and we will of course keep you posted as to the results. There is no doubt that the Far Eastern Fur Trading Co. has carried on a genuine business, as equally there is no doubt in our minds that GLUCKSMANN has been used as a nominee for the transfer of Soviet funds for a purpose which he refuses to disclose. GLUCKSMANN is in a highly nervous condition and it is possible that he may yet give us the answers to a number of pertinent questions which have been put to him.

In paragraph 1 of your letter of 7th June 1938, and on page ..... of the same letter, you mention a director or manager called FROCES or FRASER. We were unable to identify this man at the time, but it is now clear from the books of the Company, and has been confirmed both by the Bank and by GLUCKSMANN that the signature ..... looks like FROCES is an alternative signature of Uscher ZLOCZOWER. Why certain transactions should be signed in this form ..... others in a very clear script by ZLOCZOWER GLUCKSMANN again refuses to say.

PF 98946

46 We sould of course be extremely interested to hear whether you can throw any fresh light on any of the persons mentioned in the Board of Trade report, particularly Jacob KNOEBIL* mentioned on page 5. GLUCKSMANN appeared extremely agitated when he was asked why he had paid over large sums of Bank of England notes to KNOEBIL. He has told us that KNOEBIL's last address was 4 Rue de la Rochefaucauld, Paris, but added quickly that he did not think he was there any longer.

Since our last letter to you on the subject of the Far Eastern Fur Trading Co., we have received from a source we believe to be reliable that Aron Zelig EHRENLIEB, GLUCKSMANN's predecessor in London, was one of the original members of the firm of Wostwag in Berlin, and a principal of the Soviet Military Intelligence Service.

Yours sincerely,

Herschel V. Johnson, Esq.,
American Embassy.

(* This was inaccurate. It was David ROSENBLIT. See PF 45 WOSTWAG, Serial 29a
N.6.49. B26

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now PFR 3984

107A

PY.

Nr.1 Manufacturers Trust Company, 1429 First Avenue, New York.

" 2 Bank of America, International Banking Department, San Francisco, 485 California Street.

" 3 The Royal Bank of Canada (France), 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

" 4 Banque Nationale Pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, 16 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris IX.

Nr.Nr. 1 et 3 - Frank.

Nr.Nr. 2 et 4 - Frank J.

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copy in PF 69488 KLEGES.
now 3984

107A

COPY.

Paris, le 4 Octobre 1937.

Frank J.Kleges,
8 Rue de Varize,
Paris XVIe.

Far Eastern Fur Trading Co.Ltd.
82 Upper Thames Street,
LONDON, E.C.4.

Messieurs,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que les virements suivants sont fait au credit de votre compte chez la MARTINSBANK a Londres et suivant detail ci-dessous:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| le 20 Sept. | par la BANK OF AMERICA, London | £ 23.700.-.- |
| " 25 " | " " " " " | £ 1.998.-.- |
| | | £ 25.698.-.- |
| " 22 " | " MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY, New York | $ 57.600.-- |
| " 23 " | " La BANK OF AMERICA, LONDON | $ 20.000.-- |
| | | $ 77.600.-- |

Je vous prie, Messieurs, de porter ces deux sommes au credit du compte WOSTWAG URGA.

Veuillex agreer, Messieurs, mes salutations distinguees.

(sd) F.Kleges.

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Oakley Central Schools.

Cross Reference in Pf. 140 590. 6. 6. 40.

1061

Dear Mr Carter

Herewith Gluckmann's report which has been forwarded on by [Mackay.] L348(93)

I don't know if you want this gentleman kept here any longer – perhaps you would let me know when I can get rid of him.

Yours sincerely

C. W. Scott

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106A

Dear Mr. Mackay,

On the 17th May 1940, at about 9.30 a.m. I was arrested in my flat in Dolphin Square, 507 Collingwood House, all my letters and correspondence were searched. I was driven in a car to my office where my employee, Miss Rink, was also arrested and all books and correspondence was searched and the keys taken. Miss Rink and I were then driven to Scotland Yard where Miss Rink was detained, and I proceeded to the provisional Internment Camp, Oratory School, Stewarts Grove, Chelsea, S.W.3. - In the afternoon of the same day, there was an interrogation and I gained the impression that so far as the Officials understood the activities of our Company and of another Company with whom we had business connections, they were regarded as subversive activities.

Up to the present moment no definite accusation and no clear reason for the strange treatment was given to me. I was left to guess it from remarks made during the audience. I was asked: "Have you any enemies here?" I must suppose that some denunciation was at the root of all these proceedings. Now, I am convinced of the absolute sincerity and integrity of myself and of my partner. It will naturally be necessary to inquire: who was interested in such an unfounded denunciation? And there are, according to my opinion, only two quarters wherefrom such a denunciation could have come:

1) Business Competition. We had a monopoly for certain sorts of furs demanded on the London and New York market. A position certainly envied by many other dealers. As Garlic Hill is not an Ethical Society, and the elimination of a successful competitor by all means may be a temptation for many, a dirty trick from those quarters cannot be

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excluded beforehand.

2) Nazi sympathizers, may try through certain channels - to switch off the struggle of the authorities against the fifth column - to the hunting and incarceration of notorious anti-nazi and friendly aliens. The present moment may be regarded as extremely well chosen for such a perversion and deviation of the Government's actions now in course.

You will understand, dear Mr. Mackay, that after all the harm and real damage that has been done to my firm by my arrest and the closing of my office, and remembering my opinions I expressed to you repeatedly about the danger of Nazi aggression, I am willing and ready to do all I can, to destroy any suspicion against my firm and against myself. I hope to succeed in these endeavours.

It may perhaps be not superfluous to mention it, although you know it well, that neither I nor my firm have done anything against the laws or against the interests of this Country. We always scrupulously observed all regulations and did not spare expenses for the spotless conduct of business under the supervision of chartered accountants, Taxation-Experts, Brokers and Bankers - Moreover you know well that although business was declining since the outbreak of the war, we suffered losses rather than closing the firm, having confidence in the future.

Anyhow, as the matters have developed now, I deem it the best, to give you an exact characteristic of our business, in order to enable you to appeal to the Authorities in basis of those facts and arguments, and to



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defend the interests of my firm and of myself, whenever the occasion should arise. Will you please therefore notice as follows :

Business of the Far Eastern Fur Trading Co. Ltd.

The basis of my firm's activity was the sale of consignments of furs, of Mongolian and of Chinese provenience The greatest part of those consignments were sent from Outer Mongolia, and were obtained during the spring and autumn hunting periods in that country. The furs consisted of marmots, foxes, Kitfoxes, wolves, lynx, squirrels and others, but of these the marmots were of the first importance. The yield of the spring shooting of marmots was sold in London, the autumn shooting was the bigger part chiefly sold in the United States of America. The furs in London were sold in basis of price limits I gave in Auctions or through my broker mainly. Those sent to New York were consigned to the Pacific Merchandise Corporation New York, who sold them under Dr. Hoczower's (my partner) instruction and supervision. The goods were sent by Monzenkoop (Contrae of Mongolian Cooperatives) in Urga - Ulam Bator Choto - (Mongolia) The Station of "Wastwag" there, who after 1934 (about) had gained her independence from the Berlin house, provided for specification, packing and forwarding.

The goods were sent from Urga and other collection centers by every transport-mean to the nearest station of the Transsiberian Railway and proceeded thence to Leningrad for shipment to London or to New York. In Leningrad, twice a year, official Fur Auctions were held which were attended by business men of all countries, mostly from U.S.A. The British Empire, Poland, Germany,



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France and smaller countries. The prices fixed at the auctions in Leningrad were more or less definite for the world market, with regard to the sorts of furs sold there. We used the occasion and offered the goods which at the time of the auction happened to be in Leningrad. The winding up of the auction business in Leningrad was affected by the Soynspushnina (State Organisation for the sale of furs) in basis of the price limits given by my firm. The payments obtained for auction sales were remitted to us by cheque, after deduction of a commission due to Soynspushnina as Organisers of the auction. We sold at those auctions only a part of the goods, shipping the main bulk as mentioned above, and trying to make the best at further sales in New York and London. This of course, has only to do with periods before the outbreak of war, as afterwards neither auctions in or shipments via Leningrad took place. The spring auction there in 1940 was cancelled.

Our business was a very important one, as the yearly harvest in marmots hunting alone was about one and a half million, the average price between all grades and spring and autumn quality being about $1 a piece. As mentioned above, we also did a great deal of business in wolf, fox, Kitfox, and squirrels furs of Mongolian origin.

The sums realised by the sale of furs were placed with our bankers for disposal of the shippers and owners. We sent periodically accounts to Urga-Mongolia, crediting the total amounts of sales, and debiting shortages, commissions, freights, custom duties, and other expenses advanced on the merchandise. We received then confirmations or claims on those accounts, as the case might have been, and also orders for remittances in cheques or for payments on purchases effected by the shippers abroad.



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We had also some consignments of Chinese furs, Kidplates Lambplates, Ponies, Chinese Marmots, Cow Hides, which were sent by the Pacific Merchandise Corp. New York, as part of a business which they had with the Oriental Trading & Engineering Corp. New York. As those furs could not be sold easily in New York, we received them for sale in London on Commission basis. We have sold the greater part of these goods here and credited the Oriental Trading with the proceeds. Another part of those goods, unsaleable here, was sent back to New York; Expenses for freight, duties etc. incurred, were debited to the owners.

About other dates concerning our Company, you as our Solicitor are fully informed. I am naturally prepared to give you any further particular informations, should you need them.

When you will read these lines, and reflect upon them, dear Mr. Mackay, it will perhaps be easy for you to understand that our main business, I mean the commercial connection with the Mongolian committents, was based on our activity as scrupulously honest brokers, and on the confidence the committents had in us as such.

Mongolia is a very poor country, although of the size of about France and Germany together. There are no proper roads, only one stonebuilt town, no agriculture, no industry. The epigenes of the world conducting Djingis Khan are today an extremely backward people with a terribly declining birth rate, devoured by diseases which in the course of centuries had become endemic, and barred from civilisation by their infiltration with lamaism (a third of the population consists of Lamas - priest). Their only source of wealth is hunting and cattling. All commodities beside furs and cattle, must be imported, even bread and vegetables - In



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such a state of things it was extremely important for our Mongolian commitents, to get the right price for their goods on the markets. The more they got the more they were able to procure for their country all the commodities needed, as Sanitary plants, medicaments, machinery, means of transport of all kinds as motorcars lorries and passenger planes, textiles as wool, cotton and silk clothes, means of education, tools, instruments, furniture etc. etc. Although they tried their best to exercise a certain control of the market for their exported goods, this control would have been in vain, if they would have had to deal with ruthless exploiting money makers. This was the basic position of our business. This was also the reason why offers from other dealers might have been refused. You will understand now how great the interest of competitors might have been, to eliminate us by a trick, by a denunciation, when they were unable to beat us in free competition. They might have regarded their way as free - if we ceased to exist, if the Director of the Far Eastern was arrested and his office closed. Having confidence in the authorities of this country, I refuse to believe that such a scheme will succeed.

Wastwag.

During the first interrogation the name of the "Wastwag" was mentioned and I had the impression that the business connection of my firm with branches of the "Wastwag" had created misapprehension, I deem it necessary therefore, to state clearly what this connection meant.

I will not and cannot describe particulars of the "Wastwag" as capital invested, number of shareholders, balance results etc. I do not know those dates which can easily be found investigating the archives of the Chamber of Commerce. The Wastwag was such an important enterprising,



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that dates of this kind are available beyond doubt. I will therefore limit myself to tell you what according to what I know the essential characteristics of the Wastwag activity has been. You will in this way be able to oppose any allegations which do not correspond to the truth

I myself have never been in any connection with the "Wastwag" before 1936, when I was receiving sortiments of goods, which had been delivered by some branch of the "Wastwag". Sheepcasings and Hogcasings.

The "Wastwag" was founded, I believe about 1924, and the full name of this abbreviation was: Wast-Ostemopaische Waren Austausch Aktringcrellschaft. As the name indicates, it was a Company founded when after the treaty of Rapallo, the economic policy of the democratic German minister Walthar Rathenau, and the introduction of NEP (new economic policy) Period in Russia, the commercial connections of European capital and enterprisings with the East were stimulated and revived. The purpose so far as I know was to bring raw material from Russia, Mongolia, China and other countries of the Far East to Germany and other European countries, and to supply in exchange all the industrial products and commodities which those countries did not produce themselves. The business so far as I know, was not run on a strict barter system in so far as probably no exact balance of imported and exported goods had to prevail. Now - such a business needed very large investments, as the imported goods consignments could not always be sold at once, but had to be stored and sometimes re-assorted, and had to wait for an adequate demand by the market. On the other side, requirements by shippers had sometimes to be met before the sale of the imported material was effected.



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For this reason mobilisation of capital on a large scale was necessary, and the "Wastwag" succeeded in this endeavour I believe in mobilising its resources especially with the Deutsch Asiatische Bank, the Dresdner Bank, the Deutsche Dirkout Bank and others, in form of advances on shipments, mortgage on stores, and/or open credits. In this way they were able to place their orders with the German and other industries. The "Wastwag" had established stations for collecting, assorting, drying and confectioning of furs and casings, (hog casings and sheep casings) cow hides, goat skins and goathairs and other articles throughout the Far East. After the throwing over of the NEP Policy in Russia, the Russian branch of the "Wastwag" like those of other european enterprisings had to clear out. Business of the "Wastwag" was from that time on limited to Mongolia (where those restrictions were not applied) and China chiefly. So far as I know, the business with Mongolia and China was a very important one, and special motorcars were built for crossing the roadless country from one border to the other, collecting raw materials, and delivering commodities. This state of things prevailed until the seizure of power in Germany by Hitler.

It seems to me that surveying the activity of the "Wastwag" as mentioned, it would be impossible to find even a trace of subversive activity, as alleged by the authorities by whom I was interrogated.

Whatever could be said about German Banks, one thing is certain, that they never would have supported any leftist subversive action. On the other side it is also certain that the leading personalities in that time, who worked in the sense of liberal business development, had nothing whatsoever to do with any supporting of the rising Nazi avalanche. They could



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not do that in consequence of their racial belonging and of their liberal free-trade convictions, as even up to the last time, many of liberal thinking free-traders among the German business men were strongly opposed to the Nazi Regime.

After the seizure of power by Hitler, the Wastwag like all firms in Germany had to undergo a process of Nazification.

That meant: Without regard to ability, capacity, and merits the leading men of the Company who had built up the business - found it impossible to continue their work and were compelled to withdraw.

Now, an analogy may be allowed: You know that the London Fur Market (and this applies in a certain degree also to the New York Market) was very stimulated and on a large scale built up by non-arian Fur Merchants who were before in Leipzig, and emigrating from there, brought new business to this country.

The same thing happened with the ablest men of the "Wastwag" among them my partner Dr. Hoczower, who managed to leave Germany in time, taking their fortune with them, and trying to build up a new business abroad in basis of their commercial experience.

In the first stage of those endeavours, they tried to conquer the clients of the Wastwag outside Germany, the buyers of casings and furs in France, Switzerland, England, Holland, Spain, Belgium, U.S.A. etc. This was achieved from Paris, where a special Company worked onthis behalf. At the same time, the branches of the "Wastwag" in Mongolia and China were induced to declare themselves autonomous from Berlin. This also was achieved in most cases, and where it was not possible, a competitive activity took place, winning over the purveyors of the branches, the Chinese compradores of raw stuff. Endeavours of mobilisation of American capital, and for huge delivery contracts with American Fur Companies were also successful. At



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the end of 1935 the business in Paris was limited to the sale of sheepcasings and hogcasings, and the fur business was worked through the Far Eastern Fur Trading Co. Ltd. in London, which by the affluence of emigrated Fur Dealers from Leipzig, had become the center for Fur Trade in Europe. The former flourishing business of the Wastwag declined slowly but surely, and at the end of 1938, I believe, they dropped even their name, and changed it in "Deutsche Handels, A.G."

Now, I must come back to the alleged "subversive" activity in connection with the Wastwag - You will have realised, Dear Mr. Mackay, that when such a "subversive" activity existed, it must have been a very desirable "subversive" dealing, as aiming at nothing else than at preventing the commercial penetration of the Nazis in certain branches of trade.

How I came into the business.

I have been arrested as acting Director of my Company and although nothing definite has been pronounced against me, an accusation, if any, would fall on me with its full weight. Now, I have already told to the interrogating authorities that I have nothing to hide, and that all my acting would have to be regarded as spotless from any point of view. In order to enable you to act for my interests in the sense you would deem best, I want to tell you clearly and exactly, how I came into this business.

I had worked for many years in Germany (Berlin and Hamburg) in the Transport Insurance and Reinsurance business. I worked especially in the reinsurance of Baltic risks, which in the years 1930-1934 were of first importance in Germany, as business connections with other parts of Europe had declined.

I knew Dr. Hoczower since a long time, I knew also his wife and her family in Vienna; A close friendship was between us, and



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also between my children and his. We visited one another when I was in Berlin, and were many weekends together excursing by his car in the countryside. I liked him very much as a very cultivated and well educated man, he is graduated in Economics and was the predilected disciple of the famous Professor Grinberg of the Vienna University. He was the typical non-conformist, refusing to join any party, and maintaining in all respects his personal independent meaning and thought

After the departure of Dr. Hoczower from Berlin, I believe it was spring 1933, I remained with him and with his family in connection by correspondence - Meanwhile the situation became almost unbearable for Jewish people with self-respect It was utterly impossible to educate children in a proper way and the danger prevailed that they would become wretched by an inferiority complex for their whole life. At the same time the economic situation of Jewish people went from bad to worse, and I could clearly foresee that after a short time it would be impossible to make a living at all. I had my money already abroad, but I could realise that nothing could be enterprised in Vienna, where the economical crisis had gained huge proportions.

In this situation an invitation of Dr. Hoczower, to visit him in Paris, and to discuss my participation in his business, was extremely welcome to me. I did so at about August 1935, when he proposed to me to put my money in his firm, and to work there. I did not agree at once, and after reflection, I joined him three months later, and we made an agreement

It was a step that I had never to regret. My children



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adapted themselves wonderful to the new milieu. They are now absolutely french educated and speak even with me in no other language. My elder daughter will make her

in 1941 and my Younger one has now her examen for the certificate of "Studes normales". A son was born to me in 1937 whom I declared, and he was confirmed, as of French nationality, and I myself applied in 1938 to become a French citizen but the proceedings which take in France a long time, were interrupted by the outbreak of the war. At the seizure of Austria by Hitler, I, like other friendly aliens in France, produced a declaration on papier timbre at the Prefecture de Police in Paris, saying that I and my family did not want to become Germans.

As I have already mentioned above, the activity of the French Compagnie (Societe pour le Commerce d'Outre Mer) was limited at the end of 1935 to the dealing with Mongolian sheepcasings and Chinese hogcasings, only.

We had a very large clientel all over Europe, especially in France and Switzerland, and dealed chiefly in hogcasings imported from Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and Chunking, Sheepcasings came periodically from Urga-Mongolia

Dr. Hoczower was working during 1936 with me in Paris, where his domicil was, and went once a week about to London, in order to see to the business of the Far Eastern Fur Trading Co. too. In London he was replaced during his absence by his partner Mr. Ehrenlieb.

The business in Paris developed well, and it would have been continued indefinitely, had we not been hampered in our activity by happenings beyond our control. The first was the depreciation of the French franc which caused to us no sensible losses, as our capital was invested in goods and



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the sales as well as the Purchases were effected on dollar basis like all Chinese import business. But much more serious, even catastrophical was the effect of the Sino-Japanese war on our enterprising. As already mentioned most of our business consisted in the sale of Chinese hogcasings, and the importation of these goods became utterly impossible First the stations in Shanghai ceased to work after the bombardments. The insurance rate for overland transports from Hankow and Chunking to Canton raised to 15% of the value and even then, transport commodities were very difficultly obtainable and goods perished. We saw clearly that those difficulties would become utterly insuperable, and we decided to liquidate the Company. This resolution was the natural outcome of the terrific happenings in China as mentioned. The sale of sheepcasings had been effected more and more in the U.S.A. and so we decided that transports of those goods, if any, should be directed henceforth to New York, and sold there. The Company went in liquidation at the end of 1937, and was dissolved in March 1938.

I had not seen Mr. Ehrenlieb, the former partner in the Far Eastern Fur Trading Co. Ltd. more than three times. First in Autumn 1936 when I was in London for the casing business, and twice when he visited Paris during the Exposition there in 1937. He expressed repeatedly to me his desire to return to Mongolia, where he had lived for many years. He showed to me many interesting pictures of Mongolian life (part of them now hanging on the walls of my office) and said that this primitive life suited him best as a passionate hunter, and that he preferred the free manner of existence there very much to all amenities of European civilisation.

It was therefore quite natural to me, when Mr.Ehrenlieb



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left the firm in London at the end of 1937, and Dr.Hoczower proposed to me to take his place. I went to London, made the balance for 1937 year, and decided to accept this proposition. The winding up of the Company in Paris did not need my presence more than once in a week, and I had in this way plenty of time to work for about 3½ months together with Dr. Hoczower, until his departure for U.S.A. at the end of April 1938. I maintained my home in Paris, in order to make it possible for my daughters to complete their education which I did not like to interrupt again, after the difficulties they had undergone, when coming from Hamburg. Once a week I went to Paris, or my wife came to me. As the political situation in Europe became so bad in 1939 in consequence of the repeated aggresions by Hitler, we decided to make London our definite home. You remember, dear Mr. Mackay, that my wife got the permit for coming to this country, she registered in Bow Street and went back to Paris, in order to prepare the transfer of our family to London. My children were then in LA BOURBOULE for the summer vacancies. The war made it impossible to execute our plans. My children had to remain in La Bourboule, as they were regarded as evacuated. My wife joined them. You will also remember, dear Mr. Mackay, that I approached you in the last time, in order to apply to the Home Office for a permit for my family to join me here.

I have described to you the activity of our firm in beginning this letter. Business was not good since the outbreak of the war. We wanted nevertheless to wait and to maintain our firm here, because we were firmly convinced of the good end, of the possibility to prosper again after the victory of the good cause. You imagine therefore my surprise



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and my consternation, when I was arrested and brought to this provisional Camp.

I hope that these lines will be of any use to you in defending my case, and I have no doubt whatsoever that you will do what you can, in order to obtain my release and the restoring of my firm.

I remain, Dear Mr. Mackay,

Yours sincerely,

R. GLUCKSMANN

Stewarts Grove

Oratory School, the 24th May 1940

Mr. R.W.Mackay,
Solicitor,
4, Gower Street,
London.



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Crossreference in PF.140,590.

105A

Any *further* communication should be
d to :—
THE COMPTROLLER,
the address given opposite.
following number should be
Cos. 1542/40. T.E.

Telegraphic Address :
COMPANIES, PARL, LONDON.

Telephone No. : Whitehall 5140.

BOARD OF TRADE
(COMPANIES DEPARTMENT),
GREAT GEORGE STREET,
LONDON, S.W.I.

5th June, 1940.

**Trading with the Enemy Act, 1939.**

Far Eastern Fur Trading Co. Ltd.

Dear Mrs. Archer,

As requested on the telephone this morning I enclose two copies of the inspection report on the above company.

It appears to me that it is within the powers of the Board of Trade to make a Vesting Order in respect of the whole of the share capital and I think that, in the circumstances of this case, such a course should be adopted. I am accordingly sending the papers forward with a suggestion on these lines.

Copies of the report together with a copy of this letter are being sent to M.E.W. and T.W.E.

Yours sincerely,

R. C. Gibbens.

rs. Archer,
Box No.500,
Parliament Street, B.O.,
S.W.1.

DIS R6
6.5.52.

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105A

FAR EASTERN FUR TRADING CO.LTD.

No. 310469

Report of the Inspector appointed under subsection (1) of Section 3 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1939.

In accordance with my appointment dated 20th May 1940, I have inspected the books and documents of the above-named Company and interviewed all persons whom I considered it necessary to examine (except where otherwise stated) and now report as follows:-

Persons Interviewed.

I have interviewed the following persons:-

(a) Mr. Ruben Glücksmann.
(b) Manager of Martins Bank Limited, 68 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
(c) Manager of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 6 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
(d) Manager of Barclays Bank Limited, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
(e) [Mr. R.W.G. Mackay,] Solicitor, Secretary of the Company.

L348(93)

I have not interviewed the typist Miss K. Rink as she has been interned and it is unlikely that any information she would disclose will in any way alter my report which is based upon the books and documents found at 82, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.

Capital.

The company was incorporated on 15th February 1936 with a nominal capital of £20,000 to carry on business as importers of and dealers in furs.

The registered office and only place of business of the company is at 82, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4.

Shareholders.

The capital of the company is fully issued and paid up and is held as hereunder:-

| | | Shares | Definitive Numbers |
|---|---|---|---|
| Uscher Zloczower, 6933, Groton Street, Forest Hills, L.I. New York | - Austrian | 11,000 | 1 - 11,000 |
| Rubin Glucksmann, 507, Collinwood House, Dolphin Square, S.W.1. | - Austrian | 9,000 | 11001 - [illegible] |
| | | 20,000 | |

There is evidence in the books that the whole of the capital was supplied by Mr. Uscher Zloczower consequently the shares registered in the name of Mr. Glücksmann are probably held on behalf of Mr. Zloczower. Mr. Glücksmann says these shares are his in his own right but the following two points seem to indicate that this is not the truth:-

(a) Mr. Glücksmann said he did not settle directly with Mr. Ehrenlieb (the previous holder) but did so through Mr. Zloczower privately.

(b) There is evidence on the files that Mr. Glücksmann

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disposes of the dividends according to Mr. Zloczower's instructions.

The transfer in respect of the transaction cannot be found. I am unable to say whether or not Mr. Zloczower is the beneficial owner of the shares but in view of the above and paragraph 11 it is possible that he may be a nominee of "Wostwag".

The entire share capital has been returned to the Custodian on form T.E.3.

Article 14 of the company's Articles of Association gives the company a lien on its shares for debts due from members (see also paragraph 11).

Directors. The directors of the company are Mr. Zloczower and Mr. Glücksmann, both Austrian and both above mentioned. Mr. Glücksmann was arrested on 17th May 1940 and has since been interned and is at Oratory Central Schools, Brompton. At the same time Miss Kitty Rink of 24a Hillfield Park, London, N.10. the company's only employee was arrested and she has since been interned and is at Holloway Prison.

Mr. Glücksmann was appointed director on 1st November 1937 in place of a Mr. Ehrenlieb who resigned on that day.

There is evidence that Mr. Glücksmann was at one time connected with Societe pour le Commerce D'outre-mer, Paris. Cash has been sent to France and some of the French unused note-paper is in this company's office.

Mr. Zloczower has held his position on the Board of Directors since the company's inception.

Control. The company is apparently controlled by Mr. Zloczower through the director for the time being, resident in London. A copy of the journal is sent to him every month, the last being in respect of the month of April 1940. The fact should be borne in mind that the company is very closely connected with West-osteuropaische Warenaustausch A.G., Urga, Mongolia, known as "Wostwag". Mr. Glücksmann says that "Wostwag", Urga was at one time a branch of "Wostwag" Berlin but that it broke away about 1933 or 1934 and became autonomic. I am, however, also inclined to disbelieve this statement, as the most recent bill-head on the files, dated July 1939, reads as follows:-

"Wostwag"
West-osteuropaische Warenaustausch A.G.

Berlin - Branch Mongolia.

It will be noted that after five years the "A.G." and "Berlin" are still retained.

I am unable to say who are the owners of "Wostwag". Mr. Glücksmann was asked but said he did not know.

Trade. The business of the company appears to be dealing in Mongolian and other furs which are mainly supplied by "Wostwag" and sold through New York, Leningrad and London. London sales are mainly through Eastwood and Holt, brokers of 41, Queen Street E.C.2. The company is said to take the whole of the Mongolian output of Marmots which may amount to as many as 1,500,000 skins in a year. The company receives a commission for its services. Schedule I attached gives the names and addresses of Customers and Suppliers with whom the company have direct transactions, and whose names appear in the company's ledger during the last year.

Books and Accounts. The books of the company are kept on the continental system and are very well written up but there is evidence that they

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are not completely up to date. The figures for the year ended 31st December 1939 have not been audited, and the ledger has not been closed as at that date.

A draft trial balance found in the files indicates that the financial position on 31st December 1939 was approximately as follows:-

Assets and Debit Balances:-

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Cash at Bankers and in hand... | 3,019 |
| Sundry Debtors..... | 26,992 |
| Profit & Loss Account - Loss.. | 251 |
| | £ 30,262 |

Capital and Liabilities:-

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Capital..... | 20,000 |
| Sundry Creditors..... | 10,262 |
| | £ 30,262 |

The company's income is derived mainly from a commission of 3% received on gross turnover and the figures since the company's incorporation, based upon the commission received, are approximately:-

| Year | Commission | Turnover based on 3% Commission |
|---|---|---|
| 31/12/1936 | £10,441 | £348,000 |
| 31/12/1937 | £8,616 | £287,000 |
| 31/12/1938 | £11,840 | £395,000 |
| 31/12/1939 | £800 | £27,000 |

The turnover slumped suddenly during 1939 and since the outbreak of war has dwindled almost to nothing. The only transactions being the sale of furs already in London. Some furs were sent from London to New York in March 1940.

Pacific Merchandise Corp. New York.

Transactions with Pacific Merchandise Corporation of New York seem to be merged with the "Wostwag" account up to the beginning of 1938. For the year 1939 the account appears to be a normal trading one except for payments to Mr. V. Kloczower and a payment of $15,468.00 to Curtiss Wright Corporation. In 1939, however, there are a larger number of items passed through the books which are not normal.

On 30th March 1939 when the American company owed the London company (according to the books) $291,593.44, the London company paid the American company through Martins Bank Limited and The Chase National Bank of the City of New York the sum of $190,000.00 and the sum of $10,000.00 on 12th April 1939. On 5th June 1939 the American company made their only cash payment during the year $135,000.00.

The Pacific Merchandise Corporation has been buying Aeroplanes and equipment for or on the instructions of "Wostwag", Urga. Throughout the year 1939 they were credited by the Far Eastern Fur Trading Co.Ltd. with $673,011.50, "Wostwag" being debited. This sum was made up as follows:-



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| | $ |
|---|---|
| Douglas Aircraft Corporation.. | 530,868.36 |
| Curtiss Wright Corporation.... | 63,255.32 |
| Uscher Zloczower..... | 38,572.14 |
| American Bluefriesveem..... | 16,902.93 |
| Moore and McCormick..... | 13,973.32 |
| Bendix Aviation Corporation... | 4,214.45 |
| B.F. Goodrich..... | 1,726.47 |
| Weston Electric Instrument Corporation..... | 1,376.88 |
| Liquidometer Corporation..... | 992.00 |
| Cambridge Instrument..... | 903.40 |
| Aviation Equipment & Export Corporation..... | 226.23 |
| | $673,011.50 |

Mr. U. Zloczower's remuneration of $630.00 every month is paid to him through the Pacific Merchandise Corporation. There is a balance of $310,497.35 still due to the London Company.

Oriental Trading and Engineering Corpn.

PF 45-633

The Oriental Trading and Engineering Corporation's connection with this company is in the main, that of trading, the company receiving a commission on goods sold through Eastwood and Holt. There are however various transfers to and from an account headed 'Advance on Merchandise' the final result of which was to place $14,800.00 in the company's bank account. Oriental Trading and Engineering Corporation's address was originally Shanghai and is so shown in the company's ledger up to the end of 1938 and after that date the address is given as New York. The balance of this account as shown by the books on 23rd April 1940 is a credit of $18,437.00 and a debit of £128.10.7.

. "Wostwag".

There are actually three accounts open in the name of West-osteuropaische Warenaustausch A.G. Urga. I and II appear to be ordinary trading accounts but III seems to be a clearing account for the money realised on the sale of furs. There are a number of transfers from one account to another but the final result is that goods are sent to London and the funds resulting from the realisation are disposed of according to instructions received from "Wostwag" - Urga. Schedule II gives the names of persons and firms to whom payments have been made and also states the years in which the payments were made. It would be possible to extract full details of these payments but as this would probably take at least a week, I have contented myself with the list attached.

In perusing these accounts the following points have come to light:-

B

(a) In 1936 about $900,000 was paid into the company's account at Martins Bank Ltd., Lombard Street by Moscow Narodny Bank Limited and probably came from "Monzenkoop" - Urga although the credit went to "Wostwag". The bulk of this sum was eventually transferred in U.S. Dollars to New York and debited to "Wostwag".

(b) The company has continuously made payments to "Wostwag" Berlin which have been passed through this account. During the years 1937 and 1938 these far exceeded any other payments. The last payment made to Berlin was $29,724.54 on 16th August 1939.

(c) During the year 1936 most of the payments went to

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Oriental Trading and Engineering Corpn., Tientsin.

(d) During the year 1939 the largest payments were made to Monzenkoop - Urga and it is interesting to note that the "Wostwag" accounts were closed on 31st July 1939 by transferring $192,187.82 to the credit of an account opened in the name of Monzenkoop -Urga. No further transactions have been recorded.

(e) The correspondence indicates that J. Dain who signs the "Wostwag" - Urga letters has been given control of Monzenkoop.

B (f) During 1938 about $210,000.00 were debited to "Wostwag" and the money was sent to Pacific Merchandise Corp., New York for payment to Douglas Aircraft Corporation. This is in addition to the items dealt with in paragraph 8. Both the company's bankers said they had been approached with regard to financing the Aeroplane deals but had refused the transactions.

PF 98946.

PF 98946 (g) Payments made to Jacob Knoebil (Knöbil) are very often drawn on "cash" cheques and the proceeds paid in dollar notes. I have made enquiries and I find that the Banks do not keep records of the serial numbers of dollars and other foreign currency.

(h) Very few payments are actually made to "Wostwag" Urga, who supply the bulk of the goods in which the company deals.

11. Glücksmann Special Account. Mr. Glücksmann's Special Account appears to be used for the disposal of the company's profits. The dividends declared are first apportioned in accordance with the share capital. Then Mr. Zloczower's dividends are transferred to Mr. Glücksmann's special account.

In 1938 the dividend of £3,000 was dealt with as follows:-

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid into Glücksmann's private bank account in various amounts..... | £2,029.14. 0. |
| Mrs. Serena Rothstein..... | £880. 6. 0. |
| Cash..... | £90. 0. 0. |
| | £3,000. 0. 0. |

In 1939 the declared dividend of £1,200 was eventually transferred to Mr. Glücksmann's special account and this together with £500 paid into the company's account on 11th May 1939 from his private account made a total credit of £1,700. Before the company's dividend was declared a total of £3,745. 4. 1. had been withdrawn, viz:-

| | |
|---|---|
| Bankers' Draft - R. Glücksmann..... | £1,000. 0. 0. |
| Bankers' Draft - Mr. Max Rothstein... | £745. 4. 1. |
| Cash..... | £2,000. 0. 0. |
| | £3,745. 4. 1. |

The result is to leave this account with a debit balance of £2,045. 4. 1.



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The mathematical relationship (if any) between the £880. 6. 0. paid to Mrs. Rothstein in 1938 and the £745.4.1. paid to Mr. Rothstein in 1939, is not apparent. Mr. Glücksmann says that these sums were paid for services rendered by Mr. Rothstein to "Wostwag" but he did not give a satisfactory explanation as to why the amounts were not debited to "Wostwag" III Account according to the usual practice of the company.

C

Mr. Glücksmann's private account has not been inspected but it might disclose what eventually happened to the money. It is curious that although Mr. Zloczower apparently supplied the company's capital, a large portion of the dividends pass through Mr. Glücksmann's hands in cash. This leads me to suppose that an undisclosed party is the beneficial owner of the company's shares. (Probably "Wostwag").

3. Bank Notes.

There is evidence in the company's files that the Bank Notes listed on Schedule III attached, have passed through the hands of Mr. Glücksmann.

The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Lombard Street Branch, state that they have no record of the definitive numbers of the bank notes given to Mr. Glücksmann.

Martins Bank Ltd., Lombard Street, however, have noted about a dozen cheques which were cashed over the counter. If possible, they will forward the definitive numbers in the course of a few days.

4. Specified Persons.

There is no evidence that the company has at any time dealt with persons or firms listed in the Specified Persons Order Nod. 567 of 1940.

4. Debts due to Enemies.

There are no debts due to enemies but "Wostwag" - Urga may be controlled from Berlin in which case the credit balance of ℳ192,189.82 due to 'Monzenkoop' Urga comes under suspicion.

5. Enemy Property.

In view of the suspicion that "Wostwag" Urga is German controlled any furs in London belonging to them may be enemy property which should be declared to the Custodian. Messrs. Eastwood and Holt tell me that there are some furs with Mr. Miller, Cameron Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4. and that there may be some on Joint Accounts with Messrs. Ariowitsch and Jacobs and The Moscow Fur Trading Co.Ltd.

6. Conclusion.

I am of opinion that:-

(a) There is no evidence that the company has so far traded with the enemy since 3rd September 1939.

(b) In view of the possibility of remote enemy ownership, vesting of all shares should be considered.

(Signed) C.L. BARNETT

Inspector.

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Schedule 1.

Customers - 1939 and 1940.

| Names. | Addresses. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| nastwood & Holt. | 41, Queen Street, E.C.4. | Brokers. |
| riowitsch & acob Fur Co.Ltd. | St.James Place, Garlick Hill, E.C.4. | Joint Account with Far Eastern Fur Trading Co.Ltd. |
| itingon Schild Corporation. | New York. | |
| oyuspushnina. | Mejdunarpdnygo Leningrad 84. | Goods sold at Leningrad Auction. |
| uropean Fur Co. td.(Danziger) | 1, Maiden Lane, London, E.C.4. | |
| athew & Gershausen | 12,Gt.St.Thomas Apostle, London, E.C.4. | |
| ostenbaum Bros. | 243,West 30th Street, New York. | |
| acific Merchandise Corporation. X | New York. | Selling Agents. Close relations with "Wostwag". |

Suppliers. 1939 and 1940.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PF 45633 Oriental Trading & Engineering Corp.Incorp. X | 11,West 42nd Street, New York. | Close relations with Pacific Merchandise Corp. and "Wostwag". |
| Eastwood & Holt. | 41,Queen Street, E.C.4. | |
| "Wostwag" A.G. | Ulan-Bator-Choto Urga, Mongolia. | |

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Schedule 11.

## Lists of Firms to whom money has been paid on instructions from Westwag-Urga.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| esptorgbank-Moscow. | | 1937 | | | |
| ank Kleges | 1936 | | | | |
| Zloczower. | 1936 | 1937 | | | |
| hiffsfrachtenkontor-G.m.b.H.Berlin | | 1937 | | | |
| Stein. | 1936 | | | | |
| eidman Slater Inc.New York. | | 1937 | | | |
| ristian Firmenich G.m.b.H.Berlin | | 1937 | 1938 | | |
| cob Knoebil. Paris | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | |
| ostwag". Berlin. | 1936 | 1937 x | 1938 x | 1939 | |
| iental Treding & Engineering Corp. Shanghai. PF 45633 | | 1937 | 1938 | | |
| rd-Deutsche Versicherungsgesellschaft. | | 1937 | | | |
| rd [illegible]or. Shanghai. | | 1937 | | | |
| nsenkoop - (per Bank of Foreign Trade,Moscow). | | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 x | |
| ic Merchandise Co.Inc.New York. | | 1937 | 1938 | | |
| scow Fur Trade Co.(London)Ltd. | | 1937 | | | |
| . Max Rothstein.Amsterdam. | | 1937 | | | |
| llis Faber, & Dumas Ltd. | | 1937 | | | |
| Fred Devingtel.Amsterdam. | | 1937 | | | |
| Gordon. | | 1937 | | | |
| ostwag".Urga. | 1936 | | 1938 | | |
| Maximowsky.New York. | | | 1938 | | |
| .pour le Commerce d'Outre-Mer. Paris. | | | 1938 | | |
| .Nederlandsche Vliegtingen-fabrick Fokker. | | | 1938 | | |
| ndard Telephones & Cables Ltd. London. | | | | 1939 | |
| .Morland & Co.London. | | | | 1939 | |
| stwag Mankow | | | | 1939 | |
| ental Trading & Engineering Corp-Tientsin. | 1936 x | | | | |
| right. — Ernest N. Wright? | 1936 | | | | |
| hsiang. | 1936 | | | | |

No entries 1940.

DECARDED
- 4 JUN 1952

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Schedule 111.

Bank note numbers.

| Date. | £50 notes. | £10 notes | £5 notes | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd November 1938 | 60/N 99235 to 60/N 99254 | | | For Knobil of Paris. |
| 3rd January 1939 | | | B/174 90913 | |
| 3rd March 1939 | 61/N 71850 | | B/191 12711 to B/191 12747<br>B/191 12598<br>B/191 12599<br>B/191 12600 | For Knobil of Paris. |
| 1st March 1939 | | | B/193 99229 to B/193 99273 | For Knobil of Paris. |
| 1st April 1939 | | | B/200 26409 | |
| rd May 1939 | | | B/203 61214<br>B/203 61215 | |
| 3th May 1939 | | | B/203 61223 | |
| 8th May 1939 | | | B/203 61238<br>B/203 61239 | |
| nd June 1939 | 62/N 16062 | | | |
| 7th June 1939 | 62/N 23285 to 62/N 23294 | L/102 52701 to L/102 52750 | B/220 30201 to B/220 30300 | Part of £2000 drawn from Gluckmann's Special a/c. |
| 8th July 1939 | | L/102 92248 to L/102 92251 | | |
| rd August 1939 | | | B/229 72615 to B/229 72620 | |

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5th August 1939 | 62/N 59678 to 62/N 59681 | L/105 15067 to L/105 15076 | | |
| 23rd February 1940 | | | B/764 69144<br>B/764 69145 | |
| 2nd April 1940 | | | B/764 69193<br>B/764 69194 | |
| 22nd April 1940 | | | B/774 73120 to B/774 73124 | |

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COS.1542/T.E.1940.

105A

FAR EASTERN FUR TRADING CO.LTD.

No. 310469

Report of the Inspector appointed under subsection (1) of Section 3 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1939.

In accordance with my appointment dated 20th May 1940, I have inspected the books and documents of the above-named Company and interviewed all persons whom I considered it necessary to examine (except where otherwise stated) and now report as follows:-

1. Persons Interviewed. I have interviewed the following persons:-

(a) Mr. Ruben Glückmann.
(b) Manager of Martins Bank Limited, 68 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
(c) Manager of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 6 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
(d) Manager of Barclays Bank Limited, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
(e) Mr. R.W.G. Mackay, Solicitor, Secretary of the Company.

I have not interviewed the typist Miss K. Rink as she has been interned and it is unlikely that any information she would disclose will in any way alter my report which is based upon the books and documents found at 82, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.

2. Capital. The company was incorporated on 15th February 1936 with a nominal capital of £20,000 to carry on business as importers of and dealers in furs.

The registered office and only place of business of the company is at 82, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4.

3. Members and Shareholders. The capital of the company is fully issued and paid up and is held as hereunder:-

| | | Shares | Definitive Numbers |
|---|---|---|---|
| Uscher Zloczower, 6933, Groton Street, Forest Hills, L.I. New York | - | Austrian 11,000 | 1 - 11000 |
| Rubin Gluckamann, 507, Collinwood House, Dolphin Square, S.W.1. | - | Austrian 9,000 | 11001 - 20000 |
| | | 20,000 | |

There is evidence in the books that the whole of the capital was supplied by Mr. Uscher Zloczower consequently the shares registered in the name of Mr. Glücksmann are probably held on behalf of Mr. Zloczower. Mr. Glücksmann says these shares are his in his own right but the following two points seem to indicate that this is not the truth:-

(a) Mr. Glücksmann said he did not settle directly with Mr. Ehrenlieb (the previous holder) but did so through Mr. Zloczower privately.

(b) There is evidence on the files that Mr. Glücksmann



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disposes of the dividends according to Mr. Zloczower's instructions.

The transfer in respect of the transaction cannot be found. I am unable to say whether or not Mr. Zloczower is the beneficial owner of the shares but in view of the above and paragraph 11 it is possible that he may be a nominee of "Wostwag".

The entire share capital has been returned to the Custodian on form T.E.3.

Article 14 of the company's Articles of Association gives the company a lien on its shares for debts due from members (see also paragraph 11).

4. Directors. The directors of the company are Mr. Zloczower and Mr. Glücksmann, both Austrian and both above mentioned. Mr. Glücksmann was arrested on 17th May 1940 and has since been interned and is at Oratory Central Schools, Brompton. At the same time Miss Kitty Rink of 24a Hillfield Park, London, N.10. the company's only employee was arrested and she has since been interned and is at Holloway Prison.

Mr. Glücksmann was appointed director on 1st November 1937 in place of a Mr. Ehrenlieb who resigned on that day.

There is evidence that Mr. Glücksmann was at one time connected with Societe pour le Commerce D'outre-mer, Paris. Cash has been sent to France and some of the French unused note-paper is in this company's office.

Mr. Zloczower has held his position on the Board of Directors since the company's inception.

5. Control. The company is apparently controlled by Mr. Zloczower through the director for the time being, resident in London. A copy of the journal is sent to him every month, the last being in respect of the month of April 1940. The fact should be borne in mind that the company is very closely connected with West-osteuropaische Warenaustausch A.G., Urga, Mongolia, known as "Wostwag". Mr. Glücksmann says that "Wostwag", Urga was at one time a branch of "Wostwag" Berlin but that it broke away about 1933 or 1934 and became autonomic. I am, however, also inclined to disbelieve this statement, as the most recent bill-head on the files, dated July 1939, reads as follows:-

"Wostwag"
West-osteuropaische Warenaustausch A.G.

Berlin - Branch Mongolia.

It will be noted that after five years the "A.G." and "Berlin" are still retained.

I am unable to say who are the owners of "Wostwag". Mr. Glücksmann was asked but said he did not know.

6. Trade. The business of the company appears to be dealing in Mongolian and other furs which are mainly supplied by "Wostwag" and sold through New York, Leningrad and London. London sales are mainly through Eastwood and Holt, brokers of 41, Queen Street E.C.2. The company is said to take the whole of the Mongolian output of Marmots which may amount to as many as 1,500,000 skins in a year. The company receives a commission for its services. Schedule I attached gives the names and addresses of Customers and Suppliers with whom the company have direct transactions, and whose names appear in the company's ledger during the last year.

7. Books and Accounts. The books of the company are kept on the continental system and are very well written up but there is evidence that they



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are not completely up to date. The figures for the year ended 31st December 1939 have not been audited, and the ledger has not been closed as at that date.

A draft trial balance found in the files indicates that the financial position on 31st December 1939 was approximately as follows:-

| Assets and Debit Balances:- | £ |
|---|---|
| Cash at Bankers and in hand... | 3,019 |
| Sundry Debtors..... | 26,992 |
| Profit & Loss Account - Loss.. | 251 |
| | £ 30,262 |

| Capital and Liabilities:- | £ |
|---|---|
| Capital..... | 20,000 |
| Sundry Creditors..... | 10,262 |
| | £ 30,262 |

The company's income is derived mainly from a commission of 3% received on gross turnover and the figures since the company's incorporation, based upon the commission received, are approximately:-

| Year | Commission | Turnover based on 3% Commission |
|---|---|---|
| 31/12/1936 | £10,441 | £348,000 |
| 31/12/1937 | £8,616 | £287,000 |
| 31/12/1938 | £11,840 | £395,000 |
| 31/12/1939 | £800 | £27,000 |

The turnover slumped suddenly during 1939 and since the outbreak of war has dwindled almost to nothing. The only transactions being the sale of furs already in London. Some furs were sent from London to New York in March 1940.

B. Pacific Merchandise Corp. New York.

Transactions with Pacific Merchandise Corporation of New York seem to be merged with the "Wostwag" account up to the beginning of 1938. For the year 1939 the account appears to be a normal trading one except for payments to Mr. V. Sloczower and a payment of $15,468.00 to Curtiss Wright Corporation. In 1939, however, there are a larger number of items passed through the books which are not normal.

On 30th March 1939 when the American company owed the London company (according to the books) $291,593.44, the London company paid the American company through Martins Bank Limited and The Chase National Bank of the City of New York the sum of $190,000.00 and the sum of $10,000.00 on 12th April 1939. On 5th June 1939 the American company made their only cash payment during the year $135,000.00.

The Pacific Merchandise Corporation has been buying Aeroplanes and equipment for or on the instructions of "Wostwag", Urga. Throughout the year 1939 they were credited by the Far Eastern Fur Trading Co.Ltd. with $673,011.50, "Wostwag" being debited. This sum was made up as follows:-



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| | $ |
|---|---|
| Douglas Aircraft Corporation.. | 530,868.36 |
| Curtiss Wright Corporation.... | 63,255.32 |
| Uscher Zloczower..... | 38,572.14 |
| American Bluefriesveem..... | 16,902.93 |
| Moore and McCormick..... | 13,973.32 |
| Bendix Aviation Corporation... | 4,214.45 |
| B. F. Goodrich..... | 1,726.47 |
| Weston Electric Instrument Corporation..... | 1,376.88 |
| Liquidometer Corporation..... | 992.00 |
| Cambridge Instrument..... | 903.40 |
| Aviation Equipment & Export Corporation..... | 226.23 |
| | $673,011.50 |

Mr. U. Zloczower's remuneration of $630.00 every month is paid to him through the Pacific Merchandise Corporation. There is a balance of $310,497.35 still due to the London Company.

9. Oriental Trading and Engineering Corpn.

The Oriental Trading and Engineering Corporation's connection with this company is in the main, that of trading, the company receiving a commission on goods sold through Eastwood and Holt. There are however various transfers to and from an account headed 'Advance on Merchandise' the final result of which was to place $14,800.00 in the company's bank account. Oriental Trading and Engineering Corporation's address was originally Shanghai and is so shown in the company's ledger up to the end of 1938 and after that date the address is given as New York. The balance of this account as shown by the books on 23rd April 1940 is a credit of $18,437.00 and a debit of £128.10.7.

10. "Wostwag".

There are actually three accounts open in the name of West-osteuropaische Warenaustausch A.G. Urga. I and II appear to be ordinary trading accounts but III seems to be a clearing account for the money realised on the sale of furs. There are a number of transfers from one account to another but the final result is that goods are sent to London and the funds resulting from the realisation are disposed of according to instructions received from "Wostwag" - Urga. Schedule II gives the names of persons and firms to whom payments have been made and also states the years in which the payments were made. It would be possible to extract full details of these payments but as this would probably take at least a week, I have contented myself with the list attached.

In perusing these accounts the following points have come to light:-

(a) In 1936 about $900,000 was paid into the company's account at Martins Bank Ltd., Lombard Street by Moscow Narodny Bank Limited and probably came from "Monzenkoop" - Urga although the credit went to "Wostwag". The bulk of this sum was eventually transferred in U.S. Dollars to New York and debited to "Wostwag".

(b) The company has continuously made payments to "Wostwag" Berlin which have been passed through this account. During the years 1937 and 1938 these far exceeded any other payments. The last payment made to Berlin was $29,724.54 on 16th August 1939.

(c) During the year 1936 most of the payments went to



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Oriental Trading and Engineering Corpn., Tientsin.

(d) During the year 1939 the largest payments were made to Monzenkoop - Urga and it is interesting to note that the "Mostwag" accounts were closed on 31st July 1939 by transferring ¥192,187.82 to the credit of an account opened in the name of Monzenkoop -Urga. No further transactions have been recorded.

(e) The correspondence indicates that J. Dain who signs the "Mostwag" - Urga letters has been given control of Monzenkoop.

(f) During 1938 about ¥210,000.00 were debited to "Mostwag" and the money was sent to Pacific Merchandise Corp., New York for payment to Douglas Aircraft Corporation. This is in addition to the items dealt with in paragraph 8. Both the company's bankers said they had been approached with regard to financing the Aeroplane deals but had refused the transactions.

(g) Payments made to Jacob Knoebil (Knöbil) are very often drawn on "cash" cheques and the proceeds paid in dollar notes. I have made enquiries and I find that the Banks do not keep records of the serial numbers of dollars and other foreign currency.

(h) Very few payments are actually made to "Mostwag" Urga, who supply the bulk of the goods in which the company deals.

11. <u>Glücksmann Special Account.</u> Mr. Glücksmann's Special Account appears to be used for the disposal of the company's profits. The dividends declared are first apportioned in accordance with the share capital. Then Mr. Zloczower's dividends are transferred to Mr. Glücksmann's special account.

In 1938 the dividend of £3,000 was dealt with as follows:-

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid into Glücksmann's private bank account in various amounts..... | £2,029.14. 0. |
| Mrs. Serena Rothstein..... | £880. 6. 0. |
| Cash..... | £90. 0. 0. |
| | £3,000. 0. 0. |

In 1939 the declared dividend of £1,200 was eventually transferred to Mr. Glücksmann's special account and this together with £500 paid into the company's account on 11th May 1939 from his private account made a total credit of £1,700. Before the company's dividend was declared a total of £3,745. 4. 1. had been withdrawn, viz:-

| | |
|---|---|
| Bankers' Draft - R. Glücksmann..... | £1,000. 0. 0. |
| Bankers' Draft - Mr. Max Rothstein.... | £745. 4. 1. |
| Cash..... | £2,000. 0. 0. |
| | £3,745. 4. 1. |

The result is to leave this account with a debit balance of £2,045. 4. 1.



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Schedule 1.

Customers - 1939 and 1940.

| Names. | Addresses. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| Eastwood & Holt. | 41, Queen Street, E.C.4. | Brokers. |
| Ariowitsch & Jacob Fur Co.Ltd. | St.James Place, Garlick Hill, E.C.4. | Joint Account with Far Eastern Fur Trading Co.Ltd. |
| Eitingon Schild Fur Corporation. | New York. | |
| Soyuspushnina. | Mejdunarpdnygo Leningrad 84. | Goods sold at Leningrad Auction. |
| European Fur Co. Ltd.(Danziger) | 1, Maiden Lane, London, E.C.4. | |
| Mathew & Gershausen | 12,Gt.St.Thomas Apostle, London, E.C.4. | |
| Kostenbaum Bros. | 243,West 30th Street, New York. | |
| Pacific Merchandise Corporation. | New York. | Selling Agents. Close relations wit "Wostwag". |

Suppliers. 1939 and 1940.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oriental Trading & Engineering Corp.Incorp. | 11,West 42nd Street, New York. | Close relations with Pacific Merchandise Corp. and "Wostwag" |
| Eastwood & Holt. | 41,Queen Street, E.C.4. | |
| "Wostwag" A.G. | Ulan-Bator-Choto Urga, Mongolia. | |

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The mathematical relationship (if any) between the £880. 6. 0. paid to Mrs. Rothstein in 1938 and the £745.4.1. paid to Mr. Rothstein in 1939, is not apparent. Mr.Glücksmann says that these sums were paid for services rendered by Mr. Rothstein to "Wostwag" but he did not give a satisfactory explanation as to why the amounts were not debited to "Wostwag" III Account according to the usual practice of the company.

Mr. Glücksmann's private account has not been inspected but it might disclose what eventually happened to the money. It is curious that although Mr. Zloczower apparently supplied the company's capital, a large portion of the dividends pass through Mr. Glücksmann's hands in cash. This leads me to suppose that an undisclosed party is the beneficial owner of the company's shares. (Probably "Wostwag").

12. Bank Notes. There is evidence in the company's files that the Bank Notes listed on Schedule III attached, have passed through the hands of Mr. Glücksmann.

The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Lombard Street Branch, state that they have no record of the definitive numbers of the bank notes given to Mr.Glücksmann.

Martins Bank Ltd., Lombard Street, however, have noted about a dozen cheques which were cashed over the counter. If possible, they will forward the definitive numbers in the course of a few days.

13. Specified Persons. There is no evidence that the company has at any time dealt with persons or firms listed in the Specified Persons Order Nod. 567 of 1940.

14. Debts due to Enemies. There are no debts due to enemies but "Wostwag" - Urga may be controlled from Berlin in which case the credit balance of ℳ192,189.82 due to'Monzenkoop' Urga comes under suspicion.

15. Enemy Property. In view of the suspicion that "Wostwag" Urga is German controlled any furs in London belonging to them may be enemy property which should be declared to the Custodian. Messrs. Eastwood and Holt tell me that there are some furs with Mr. Miller, Cameron Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4. and that there may be some on Joint Accounts with Messrs. Ariowitsch and Jacobs and The Moscow Fur Trading Co.Ltd.

16. Conclusion. I am of opinion that:-

(a) There is no evidence that the company has so far traded with the enemy since 3rd September 1939.

(b) In view of the possibility of remote enemy ownership, vesting of all shares should be considered.

(Signed) C.L. BARRETT

Inspector.



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Schedule 11.

## Lists of Firms to whom money has been paid on instructions from Westwag-Urga.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wnesptorgbank-Moscow. | | 1937 | | | |
| Frank Kleges | 1936 | | | | |
| V.Zloczower. | 1936 | 1937 | | | |
| Schiffsfrachtenkontor-G.m.b.H.,Berlin | | 1937 | | | |
| A.Stein. | 1936 | | | | |
| Freidman Slater Inc.New York. | | 1937 | | | |
| Christian Firmenich G.m.b.H.Berlin | | 1937 | 1938 | | |
| Jacob Knoebil. Paris | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | |
| "Westwag". Berlin. | 1936 | 1937 x | 1938 x | 1939 | |
| Oriental Trading & Engineering Corp. Shanghai. | | 1937 | 1938 | | |
| Nord-Deutsche Versicherungsgesellschaft. | | 1937 | | | |
| Ford Motor. Shanghai. | | 1937 | | | |
| Monzenkoop - (per Bank of Foreign Trade,Moscow). | | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 x | |
| Pacific Merchandise Co.Inc.New York. | | 1937 | 1938 | | |
| Moscow Fur Trade Co.(London)Ltd. | | 1937 | | | |
| Mr. Max Rothstein.Amsterdam. | | 1937 | | | |
| Willis Faber, & Dumas Ltd. | | 1937 | | | |
| Alfred Devingtel.Amsterdam. | | 1937 | | | |
| L.Gordon. | | 1937 | | | |
| "Westwag".Urga. | 1936 | | 1938 | | |
| M.Maximowsky.New York. | | | 1938 | | |
| Soc.pour le Commerce d'Outre-Mer. Paris. | | | 1938 | | |
| N.V.Nederlandsche Vliegtingenfabriek Fokker. | | | 1938 | | |
| Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd. London. | | | | 1939 | |
| L.W.Morland & Co.London. | | | | 1939 | |
| Westwag-Hankow. | | | | 1939 | |
| Oriental Trading & Engineering Corp-Tientsin. | 1936 x | | | | |
| Mr.E.Wright. | 1936 | | | | |
| Foohsiang. | 1936 | | | | |

No entries 1940.

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2 JUL 1949

**REGISTRY.** Please look-up undermentioned and * Attach further papers.
* If NT make a file.

*Section* B.2.a. *Signature* FMM FOR JCR *Date* 1.7.49

* Delete if inapplicable.

*Name* SPITZ Karl and Felicitas

*Address* 1940: near Dolphin Square, London

*Reg. No.*

*Nationality* Austrian Jews *born on* both between 30 and 40 *at* *Occ.*

*Further Particulars* Living in London in 1940 while waiting to go to U.S.A. Left for U.S. in 1940. Contacts of Rubin GLUCKSMANN in 1940 - a Soviet agent.

| RESULT OF LOOK-UP. | FILE herewith ✓ or OUT to- |
|---|---|
| NT under both names | |
| Ch. [illegible] *Signature* [illegible] *Date* 2/7 | Conn. by |

FORM 144

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* If NT make a file.

*Section* B.2.a. *Signature* EMM for JCR *Date* 1.7.49

* Delete if inapplicable.

*Name* RITTER, Otto.

*Address* 1940: 78 Compayne Gardens, N.W.6.

*Reg. No.*

*Nationality* German/Austrian *born on* *at* *Occ.*

*Further Particulars* Came to U.K. in 1939. Had a knitwear factory in Vienna. Contact in 1940 of Soviet agent.

| RESULT OF LOOK-UP. | FILE herewith √ or OUT |
|---|---|
| N.T. | |
| *Signature* *Date* 2/7 | Conn. by |

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a duplicate copy of this serial is in P.F 65018 BORGER.

Copy :- 405 470.

103A

June 4th, 1940

Record of Interrogation.

Elsa Bass.

Austrian, born in Prague but lived all her life in Vienna. Sister of Mrs. Glücksmann.

Bass had a domestic permit when she came to London and had a job for about 4 months with Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs, 16, Hayes Crescent, Finchley Road who had three children. The work became too much for her and her brother-in-law, who had been living at the Mount Royal, took her over as his housekeeper. She mentioned that it took her seven months before she got the permit to come over.

Bass stayed with her sister in Paris at the time of the Exhibition in 1937.

Bass said that Paula Zloczower was a guest at Glückmann's. She very nearly burst into tears when she talked about Paula being ill and not being able to have the right food in Holloway. Her only suggestion as to where Paula could stay if she were let out was Dr. Tuttnauer.

Regarding [Mrs. Borger, P.F. 65018.] Bass said that Mrs.B. had worked in a household for 18 months, then she had to give up because of abdominal trouble. Bass knew her from Vienna.

She was not at all helpful regarding friends of Glücksmann that came to the flat but merely said that Dr. Tuttnauer brought his friends along, mostly couples and that she did not know their names nor anything about them.

Decoded 22/8/55

She mentioned one couple, living in O 6 or 07, Collingwood House who came to visit Glücksmann once. He had met them because he had looked over their flat at one time. They were English. Woman small, with black hair, smart. Man fair, thin, small, about middle age.

Bass had met Uscher Zloczower in Paris as he was staying there before he went to America.

B2a RCI

Karl and Felicitas Spitz came to the flat but were friends of hers. She had known Felicitas for years. They were in Switzerland before, then came here and are waiting to go to America.

Another visitor to the flat was Hedda Friedmann, a friend of hers, Austrian refugee, formerly a teacher in Vienna, now in America.

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When questioned about Cornwall with regard to Glücksma she apparently had never heard of any friends or relations o his there.

About Greta she said that she was a cousin of Glücksma his and her father being brothers. Greta is a refugee. She probably came here through Glücksmann. She is a nurse in a hospital.

When in Paris, Bass met the sister-in-law of Mrs.Bor r.

Bass said that Glücksmann never discussed politics with her. According to her he is anti-Hitler and anti-Stalin. He is not a Communist but she thinks he may be a Socialist. Her idea apparently seems to be that he has been interned because he was not a refugee and that every man who was not a refugee has bee interned.

Before the war Glücksmann went to Paris every fortnight o three weeks to see his wife.

Glücksma n gave her £2 a week housekeeping money. He sent money to his wife and three children through the post, sh thinks. He was a well to do man but had no money to waste no wasted it. She seemed surprised to hear that he had once cashed a cheque for £ 1000 and took the money to Paris, but thought that his wife might have had some special expenses. Glücksmann never brought much money home.

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103

Copy L 406,186

June 4th,1940

Record of Interrogation.

Paula Zloczower.

Born in Frankfurt a.M. in 1913. Lived there for two or three years, then came to Vienna with her parents. Father had a job as an ironmonger. She has two younger sisters.

Paula went to an elementary school, then grammar school, passed her matriculation. Then went to university and studied German and English philosophy. Did not finish studying as Hitler came to Austria.

Father at one time was in concentration camp. He then got a permit for Palestine. One sister went ahead to Palestine in October 1938. The parents and other sister followed in March 1939. Paula her self came to England on August 22nd,1939 - she had never been here before - having got a domestic permit. However, the lady who was going to employ her could no longer afford it and Paula was supported by Bloomsbury House on a basis of 15/- per week.

Then Mr. Glücksmann invited her to stay with him and she went there about November. Glücksmann is a friend of an uncle of hers in America, Uscher Zloczower (see notes on him below). Although she had heard Mr. Glücksmann's name from her uncle before she did not know him and thinks that her uncle probably told Glücksmann about her. ~~Herxuncle~~ She knows nothing further about her uncle's and Glückmann's relationship.

Paula has an uncle in this country, Otto Ritter (wife Pepi), of 78, Compayne Gardens, N.W.6. Ritter had a permit to come to England in April 1939. He used to have a knitwear factory in Vienna.

PF65000 Paula herself has no friends in this country. She only knows [Mrs.Borger] and Miss Bass. Of the people that came to Glückmann's flat the only ones she remembers are:

B20 RC1 — Karl and Felicitas Spitz, probably from Vienna. Aged between 30 and 40. They were not in business here but were waiting to go to America. She thinksthey were poor and were being supported by Bloomsbury House. They came round to the flat some evening just to play cards, talk and sing. He is of medium height, slim, dark hair, clean-shaven. She is very slim, on the small side, dark hair. Both jewish. They were not on "duzen" terms with Glücksmann. As Paula went to evening classes etc. she was not always there when the Spitz' came.

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She was never asked to leave the room when they were there. As far as she knows they lived near Dolphine Square. They left for America some time in February 1940.

Other visitors came to Glücksmann for tea or in the evening, some were married couples. She also thought some cousins came round.

One gentleman who came was, she thought, an apothecary. Another one had been a doctor in Vienna but did beauty treatment now. She thought he was a cousin, name Dr. Tuttnauer. Tuttnauer often brought somebody to the flat but she could not remember the names, except one:

Dr. Gelles, Austrian, had a wife and children, lives or lived in London.

Glücksmann was usually in in the evening and they played cards etc. He went to his office in the morning, came home for lunch about 1 o'clock. In the afternoons sometimes he went back to his office, other times he stayed at home. Dinner was between 8 or 9. If Glücksmann was in to dinner he did not go out again, but sometimes he did not eat at home and then he did not come back until about 10 or 11.

Paula met Glücksmann's secretary. She came to the flat twice or perhaps three times when Glücksmann was ill. Paula had nothing whatsoever to do with her. She thinks the secretary came to tell him about what was happening at the office. However Paula was never present when the secretary was there.

348(93)/PF 140320

When Glücksmann was arrested Paula went to a solicitor, [McKay.] She knew his name from Vienna, in fact had his address in her address book. She thinks he helped her uncle Ritter to get the permit. She also has Glücksmann's office address in her address book since Vienna as she knew about him ~~her~~ from uncle in America.

Glücksmann knows that she was very ill in Vienna and that she has had to keep to a strict diet. (Kidneys). He kept her completely and she had to do nothing in return.

As far as Miss Bass is concerned, according to Paula they like each other.

Uscher Zloczower of New York. He lived with her parents when he was young. Studied in Vienna. Later lived in Berlin and Paris and only visited London. Permanent residence was Paris. He came to Vienna to visit them about every two years, at the same time visiting relations in Rumania. The last time Paula saw him was, she thinks, just before Hitler came into power. She thinks uncle has a job with a firm in N.Y. but does not know what it is.

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102A

LONDON
6 15PM
30 MAY
1940
D

VICTORIA GEORGE
POSTAGE 1940 2½ 1940

R. Glucksmann, Esq.,
Far Eastern Fur Trading Co. Ltd.,
82, Upper Thames Street,
E.C.4.

N 693 W

PH.

R. W. G. MACKAY, M.A., LL.B.
E. G. WATKINS, LL.B.
COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS.

MACKAY & WATKINS.
SOLICITORS
4, GOWER STREET, BEDFORD SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.1.

MUSEUM 2782-3.
CABLEGRAMS, FIDDIAN, LONDON.

RWGM/BH.

30th May, 1940.

Dear Mr. Glucksmann,

I have now received further advices from the Secretary of State and regret to have to inform you that he is unable to authorise the grant of any facilities to enable Mrs. Glucksmann and her three children and Mrs. Helene Bass to proceed to the United Kingdom.

Decorded 25/5/00.

Yours truly,

RWGMackay

R. Glucksmann, Esq.,
Far Eastern Fur Trading Co.Ltd.,
82, Upper Thames Street,
London, E.C.4.

N 693 W

C.N.C.
3.6.40

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PACIFIC MERCHANDISE CO., INC.
132 WEST 31st STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAY 29 8 PM 1940

VIA AIR MAIL

FAR EASTERN FUR TRADING CO. LTD.
82 UPPER THAMES STREET
LONDON, E. C. 4, ENGLAND

Par Avion
By Air Mail

P 532 H

May 29th, 1940

Far Eastern Fur Trading Co. Ltd.
82 Upper Thames Street
London, E. C. 4, England

Dear Ruben:

I assume that you have received my letters of May 16th and 17th containing statement of your account with the Pacific Merchandise Company, and wish to inform you that I have collected from the Pacific Merchandise Company $62,000.00, with which amount you may debit my account.

The present credit balance of your account with this Company is $3,319.96.

I am still waiting for your report about the settlement of our claim with the Insurance Company.

I hope that by the time this letter reaches you, the liquidation of our business is well under way. It would be very desirable that these measures would be hastened so as to eliminate the necessity for your presence in London.

Please, keep me informed, if necessary by cable.

Sincerely yours,

U. Zlozower

uz/fn

P.S.- I have just received your letter of May 16th and agree with you that a quick settlement, though provisional, should be made. The Oriental Trading & Engineering Corporation have no account with a London bank.

P 532 H

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The National Archives' reference KV 2/1655

Spare copy at back. Now filed in P.F. 54396 RINK

101A

KATIE RINK questioned at Holloway Prison 28.5.40.

P.F. 54396

British subject; born in London 10th October 1906.

Parents of Polish origin: Jewish faith.

Educated in London, at elementary school; left when about 14½. Went then to Commercial School.

First held temporary office jobs, for about 3 years: worked for firm dealing in motor accessories, etc. Later worked for Major Dratkin, Cigarette firm.

Member of the Jewish Central Girls Club, run by the Hon. Lily Montague (?) aunt of the Hon. Ivor Montague - a woman of about 50 or 60. Through this Club, RINK went to Hamburg, Germany, to a Danish lady, married to a German, called KRAMAISKY, who was going to U.S.A. and wanted to perfect her English. This lady's brother-in-law is in England (?) J.Knackinson, an antiquarian, in St.James's Square, and was looking for a suitabl English girl for the job.

RINK did not stay long in this job, but remained friendly with the KRAMAISKY's while she took other jobs in Germany, one being with a South African Firm, Harold L.Meyer's, who had business in Johannesburg and Durban, where she worked in their import and export department. Straight from working with this firm, in 1929, RINK came back to England.

Her next job was with British Glaziers, for about 8 months.

DECARDED

Then with B.KAHN Ltd., leather factors, for 2½ years. Mr.Kahn lived in Pinner. 7 APR 1959 Business became bad, and he retired in consequence.

Next with a firm - Phillips - dealing in china and glass for Lawley's; this firm was liquidated.

Next worked with the Motion Picture Export Corporation (now dissolved), an offshoot of Continental Distributors of Universal Films Corporation. This firm had come to England from Germany, via Paris. One of the directors, Keller, was, RINK thinks, an American. RINK was in the contract department.
One of the employees of the Motion Picture Export Corporation was Fanny GRESSER, whom RINK knew belonged to the Communist Party. She is a sister of [Annie GRESSER] whom RINK says she does not know

PF 40284 - Decarded 28/8/60

Another employee was a Miss MANWARING, who opened a secretarial bureau in Mount Royal, who gave RINK an introduction to ZLOCZOWER of the FAR EASTERN FUR TRADING COMPANY. He was then in Paris, and about to come to London to work. While waiting to hear from ZLOCZOWER , RINK worked for Dr.Rudolf BECKER, at his flat in Maida Vale: he was with Columbia Pictures, and intended to start a company.

RINK sent references she had got from the various commercial firms she had worked for, but says she sent no personal references of any kind.

Eventually she heard from the Far Eastern Fur Trading Co., and saw Araon EHRENLIEB; she was asked if she was Jewish, and taken on for a month's trial, in 1936. At first she worked alone, and then for a little time had a junior clerk - Eric Lewis, a boy living at Hendon and engaged through the Juvenile Employment Exchange at Snow Hill; he left quite soon for firm of chartered accountants. EHRENLIEB originally a man, but said he would try RINK.

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ZLOCZOWER was not much in London, and RINK had to do most of the interpreting for Ehrenlieb, to whom she generally spoke in German. RINK does not speak Russian. She kept stock book and did correspondence and filing. She did not do any of the accounts. Her work was to do with sale of furs in U.S.A. and England; she says she knows nothing about the directorate except the English side. ZLOCZOWER spoke Russian.

PF 46533

PF 45633 [VOSTWAG.] RINK stated this was a company with their centre at Urga, in Outer Mongolia, where skins were bought and sent on to Russia for auctioning and re-export. She did not know if Far Eastern Fur Trading was a subsidiary company, or an off-shoot of Vostwag, but they worked for Vostwag on a 3% commission basis.

EHRENLIEB was sent to the Far East, and his place was taken by GLUCKSMAN. EHRENLIEB went to the fur actions in Leningrad and RINK never heard of him again; after his departure his wife called at the office and seemed worried about him; RINK does not know what became of her.

Adam PURPIS, member of a New York firm, came to the Far Eastern Fur Trading Co. on business. About 2 years ago PURPIS was staying at the Savoy Hotel and GLUCKSMAN took him about. PURPIS was going to Paris, and on to join a ship at Marseilles, and RINK was sent to the French Legation to try to arrange for his transit visa. She states she cannot remember if he was going back to China, having come from the U.S.A., or vice-versa.

SPANISH WAR. RINK stated that the Far Eastern Fur Trading Co. never had any connection with the war.

RINK can only once remember having her own friends to the office on the occasion of the last Lord Mayor's Show, when Mrs. Katya TIMS, of Moorshead Mansions, Maida Vale, came to watch the Show from the office windows.

RINK was never sent out on messages for the firm, except to the bank and once to the solicitors, Oppenheimer, Nathan & Van Dyke. There were accounts at the Chase Bank (dollar account) and Martin's.

GLUCKSMAN. RINK knows he had been in Russia once, but does not know when; as far as she knows it was on business; she says it was before he worked for the firm in England.
At the beginning of the war he tried to send money to Mrs. GLUCKSMAN in Paris, but it was returned by the post office. She cannot account for the heavy cheques made out by him for "self", but remembers getting money in notes at one time, and at the beginning of the war the firm drew out a large sum of money, which was insured and locked in the office safe.
GLUCKSMAN lived in Italy at one time, where RINK thinks he was doing some insurance business; he was in the Austrian Army during the last war. Before the war he used to go to Paris about every second week-end, to see his wife and children and mother-in-law.
At the beginning of the war he was anxious about his wife being stranded and wanted RINK to take money to his wife in Paris. RINK applied for visa, saying that she wanted to say good-bye to her cousin, who was joining the French Army. The visa was refused.

RINK's relations in France are on her mother's side:-
Jules STRAWCZYNSKI (her cousin), living at 1.Allé Marie Louvai Paris 20; his sister also lives in Paris; she is married and RINK thinks lives in the Rue Voltaire.
RINK only knew of these cousins about a year ago, and has seen them only once, when she went for a short visit at Easter 1939; they have corresponded since, the last letter received being in April 1940.

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Paula ZLOCZOWER. Niece of the director of the company; her people are in Palestine and she is a refugee from Vienna and on the quota for Palestine; she lived with GLUCKSMAN, but was never in the office.

Miss MANWARING. Had been in Berlin with Motion Picture Corporation Had two flats in Mount Royal, in one of which she ran a Secretarial Bureau. RINK did not know her personally, only as a fellow employee and then in the bureau. ZLOCZOWER also stayed at Mount Royal.

NOBLE. 4.Rue de Rochefoucauld, Paris: letters were sometimes written to him from the firm; RINK typed them.

BUCHOLZ. Also living in Paris: RINK does not know if he is an agent of the firm or a client.

CZUCHKA. RINK thought he was from Austria, and stayed at Mount Royal

Dr.Phoebus TUTNAUER: used to ring up for GLUCKSMAN. RINK states she thinks he is GLUCKSMAN's cousin; she never went to his house, but knew he had a Beauty Salon.

Dr.SIMCHA. A private friend of GLUCKSMAN's, living in London, sometimes rang him up.

Mrs. BORGA. RINK did not know if she was any relation.

Greta GLUCKSMAN. A cousin of GLUCKSMAN: a nurse in Cornwall.

Paul GLUCKSMAN. RINK had not heard of him, nor of Philip ROSENBLEET nor of Mrs. WHOMACK.

Frank KLEGES. Money was paid to him in Paris, or possibly in U.S.A., in banker's orders.

RINK was delegate to the Holborn Trades Council from the AUCS for the past 2 years; she was sent as delegate from the Trades Council to the SPANISH AID SOCIETY, of which Eva RICKETT was secretary . Miss LEVY, secretary of the Jewish Girls Club, was a member of the AUCS and recruited RINK some years ago.

SPANISH AID SOCIETY meetings were held at Eva RICKETT's flat; others met there were Capt.Osborne, Communist representative; the Labour representative; Mr.Blackmore, Acting Secretary; Kirkpatrick, at one time in the International Brigade.

RINK states she had no political views when in Germany, and joined the Communist Party in July or August 1939, after a meeting at Earl's Court. She belongs to the Hornsey Branch, secretary Mr.Jones, and has attended a few meetings, but says she has never been active. Has sold "Daily Worker" on Sunday mornings in Hornsey. Has been to meetings with a George COX. Was at last May Day meeting in Hyde Park and carried the AUCS banner to Charing Cross with Miss SPRIGGFIELD, another member of the AUCS., where it was to be collected.

Has attended meetings at 44.Russell Square of Holborn Labour Party and Holborn Trades Council. Met there -
Dr.John LEWIS, Chairman of Holborn Labour Party.
Mrs. RYASSON, who does secretarial work for Association of Scientific Workers.
Councillor Irene MARCUSIE, wife of A.H.Chaplin, Holborn Labour Party who is on various Labour committees but RINK says not a Trotskyist.
Mrs. PILLEY, 37.Lambs Conduit Street, is on Holborn Trades Council; RINK goes to see her there on matters about the Council. A Mrs. ROWSON is also sometimes there. RINK stated she did not Mrs. PILLEY had every been in Russia. She used to work for purchase firm, something to do with court summonses, but through ill health.

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RINK stated that GLUCKSMAN once asked her if she was a member o the Communist Party, but it was before she had joined and she s she was not. She thought he probably did not very much like i when she did join the Party, as being an alien it might not be too good for him to have a Communist in the Office.

RINK gave for references -

The Hon.Lily Montague. Recorded 9/8/60 hau
Miss Nellie G.Levy, secretary of the Jewish Girls Club.
Mr.Kahn, her previous employer.

She is not a very practising Jew.

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100A

RETURN OF CORRESPONDENCE

Any Name,
16, Court Lane Gardens,
S.E.

Between 17.5.40 and 26.5.40.

| | Date | Postmark | Sender |
|---|---|---|---|
| .F.GREENHAM | 17.5.40 | Dulwich | |
| rs. GREENHAM | ? | Great Saughall | |
| | | Ottawa | |
| | 23.5.40 | Ottawa | CRABTREE, Gravure Street, Ottawa, Canada. |
| r.P.GREENHAM | 23.5.40 | East Dulwich | |
| rs. I.GREENHAM | | London, W.1. | |
| rs. E. GREENHAM | 25.5.40 | Eastbourne | |
| | | Peckham | |
| .F.GREENHAM | 26.5.40 | Kensington, W.8. | |
| eter GREENHAM | 27.5.40 | Kingston-on-Thames | |
| rs. GREENHAM | | Dulwich | |
| .GREENHAM | 29.5.40 | Cambridge. | |

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23rd May, 1940.

Re:- 'Gilbert Court', 395, Oxford Street.

Subsequent observation on the woman at the above address has revealed that she is undoubtedly identical with Mrs ROTHWELL, who is residing with her husband at 183, Gloucester Place; and not Mrs DEW, as previously reported.

Observation on the above address was taken up at 8.45 a.m. on Thursday, 16th May, but she was not seen until 5.40 p.m. when she entered 'Gilbert Court'. At 6.40 p.m. she left accompanied by a man, presumably her husband, age 35; height 5'9"; medium build; dark hair; sallow complexion; dressed in brown tweed suit, no hat, and entered the A.B.C. Tea rooms adjoining. At 7.20 p.m. they both left arm-in-arm to Baker Street, and walked to and entered 183, Gloucester Place, the man opening the door with a key. They were not seen to leave up to 10.0 p.m. when observation ceased.

On Friday, 17th May, she left 183, Gloucester Place, accompanied by 'her husband' at 12.20 p.m. and both entered the Gloucester Arms, Ivor Place, where they remained 25 minutes then walked to Baker Street, where they parted. Mrs ROTHWELL now travelled to Oxford Circus by bus, and commenced to walk slowly along Oxford Street, where she met a man of Jewish appearance, and both walked to and entered Slaters Beta Cafe, 65, Oxford Street, at 1.20 p.m. Leaving 20 minutes later, they parted. Her male friend then walked to Piccadilly, and entered Dorland House, Regent Street, at 2.0 p.m. remaining 5 minutes, then to Piccadilly and Regent St: where he appeared to be trying to make contact with loose women. Observation ceased at 3.0 p.m.

At 12.10 p.m. on Monday, 20th May, ROTHWELL left 183, Gloucester Place by bus to Selfridges where she walked about aimlessly, then to Oxford Circus and Piccadilly Circus where she made a telephone call at the Underground Station. She then walked back to Oxford St: and Piccadilly, and at 2.30 p.m. met a man outside Swan & Edgars, and both walked to St. James's St: where they parted, the man being followed to 29, Queen Anne's Gate, where he entered at 2.50 p.m. He left this address, which is apparently occupied by a Government Dept: at 4.35 p.m. and entered St; James's Park Station where he boarded a train before our assistant was able to purchase a ticket. Observation was then transferred to Piccadilly, and in Regent Street, ROTHWELL was picked up at 5.15 p.m. At 5.40 p.m. she was spoken to by a man, who had apparently met her before, and both stood talking for some while, then parted. This man was followed to Wyndhams Theatre where he booked some seats, then wandered about till 6.30 p.m. when he entered Lyons Corner House, Tottenham Court Road. Observation was then broken off, as no useful purpose appeared to be served in following this man.

On Tuesday, 21st May, she left 183, Gloucester Place, at 12.10 p.m. accompanied by her husband, and entered the Gloucester Arms P.H. Leaving 20 minutes later they both walked to Regents Park where they sat on a seat till 12.50 p.m. then left and travelled to Cleveland Street, where they parted, the woman entering the out patients entrance to the Middlesex Hospital at 1.20 p.m. At 2.30 p.m. the husband returned and waited outside the Hospital till 3.10 p.m. when he was joined by his wife. Both now walked to and entered Perdys Restaurant, Great Titchfield St: at 3.20 p.m. At 3.50 p.m. both left the Restaurant, and returned home to 183, Gloucester Place, entering at 4.10 p.m. At 6.0 p.m. ROTHWELL and her husband again left the house and entered the Gloucester Arms, and 10 minutes later both left in the company of another man. Subject's husband then returned home, whilst Mrs ROTHWELL

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entered a Wolseley Car No.D.U.C.750, which was driven away by the man friend in the direction of Baker Street, and was not seen again up to 7.0 p.m. when observation ceased. It has been ascertained that this car is registered with the Hertfordshire C.C.

At 1.25 p.m. on Wednesday,22nd May,ROTHWELL left 183, Gloucester Place, alone, and walked to and entered the Volunteer P.H.Baker Street, where she met the man whom she had accompanied the previous day in the Wolseley Car. At 1.45 p.m. they both left the P.H. and walked to Glentworth Street, where the same car was parked, and both entered and was driven off into Marylebone Road. Our assistant then returned to Gloucester Place where he saw the 'husband' of ROTHWELL and followed him to Broadley Street where he joined in a queue at the Labour Exchange, which he entered at 2.15 p.m. At 2.25 p.m. he left the Exchange and returned to his home address. Observation was then transferred to Regent Street, and at 5.0 p.m. ROTHWELL was picked up. At 5.15 p.m. she was seen to speak to a man for a short time,then parted. 10 minutes later she spoke to another man, and after a few minutes they both entered a taxi to Bond Street station, where they alighted, and both entered 'Gilbert Court',395,Oxford Street, at 5.35 p.m. At 6.0 p.m. this man left this address and entered Bond Street Tube Station. Whilst on the escalator this man was seen to tear up a card, which was retrieved by our assistant, and is attached. This now clears up the connection between the woman ROTHWELL and 'Gilbert Court'.

This woman's conduct during the period of our observation has been almost that of a prostitute. She spends most of her time strolling through the streets in the West End, and getting into conversation with men who appear to be in good positions. Her aim seems to be to get them to take her out to meals, and possibly incriminate themselves. Apart from the man who seems to live at 183,Gloucester Place, however,none of the men she has met have gone to her address. The man she is living with is of very shifty appearance, and our watcher thinks he may be living on her immoral earnings. None of the men she has met in the West End have been members of the Forces. She is undoubtedly using Flat 2 395,Oxford Street, for immoral purposes.

The observation has now been discontinued.

Particulars of persons residing at 183,Gloucester Place, is attached.

R.Hicks

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22nd May, 1940.

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Re:- No.183. Gloucester Place.

From enquiry made it was ascertained that the undermentioned persons are residing at the above address:-

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr & Mrs Skelton, | British. |
| E. D. Skelton, (Son) | " |
| Mr Tatler, | " |
| Mrs Relph, | " |
| Mr Thompson, | " |
| Mr McCabe, | Irish. |
| Mrs Webber, | British. |
| Miss Gordon, | " |
| Miss Heeb, | " |
| Mr & Mrs Setram, | " |
| Miss Rigby, | " |
| Mrs McCue, | " |
| NT Mr & Mrs A.G. Rothwell, | ". |

The above is a low class boarding house & practically nothing is known of the occupants, but it was learned that Mr & Mrs Rothwell are the persons identical with those foll--owed to the house by our watcher. Rothwell poses as a Farmer out of business.

Recd 23.5.40.

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99A

On His Majesty's Service

Card of Margot ROTHWELL.

FLAT 2
395
OXFORD ST.

PADDINGTON

Margot Rothwell,

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The National Archives' reference KV 2/1655

~~122~~
98A

REFERENCE NO : P.F.46551/

SECTION : B.4.

See 622

SURNAME : PRAGER.

CHRISTIAN NAMES : John and Rose.

PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH :

PROFESSION :

ADDRESS : 44 Russell Square, London.

Where known, the number and date of passport, or any particulars of travel abroad, should be given.

(See PF 54396-RINK

S.3.a.

Will you please obtain Passport Office papers, if any, for the above mentioned individual.

(Signature) F.M.S.

(date) 11.5.40.

Ppt Office says

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97A.

REFERENCE NO : P.F.46551.

SECTION : B.4.

Pa. 622

SURNAME : BRANCH.

CHRISTIAN NAMES : Edwin Donald Lewis.

PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH :

PROFESSION :

ADDRESS : 44 Russell Square, London.

Where known, the number and date of passport, or any particulars of travel abroad, should be given.

Is believed to have been in Prague in 1932.

See PF54396 - RINK

S.3.a.

Will you please obtain Passport Office papers, if any, for the above mentioned individual.

Reg 15.5

(Signature) F.M.S.

(date) 11.5.40.

Please see attached

Ath 23/5

S. Form 101.

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97A

Photostat copy of application for renewal of passport
for Edwin Donald Lewis BRANCH.

Supplied by A. H. CHAPLIN

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Copy

| | |
|---|---|
| PRAGUE. 27. 6. 32. | BRANCH |
| BARBADOS. No 12004. 15. 9. 21 | EDWIN DONALD LEWIS |
| BRITISH WEST INDIES. 26. 1. 04. | 28. |
| No 843. | |
| B.E. EUROPE. U.S.S.R. | |
| TURKEY. | |

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R.....

728925
728926

# Form (D). Renewal of Passport.

**NOTES (See Regulations overleaf).**

1. The fee for renewal is 2s. for each year from date of expiry (Regulation 2).
2. Passports which have been in existence for 10 years, or which contain no further space for visas, are not renewable (Regulation 3).
3. If the passport is to be endorsed for additional countries, a form of application [Form F] is also required. Fee 2s. (Regulation 7).

(a) Christian Names and Surname in full, in block capitals.

(b) Insert number of years (not exceeding five) for which it is desired the Passport shall be renewed (see Regulations 2 and 3 overleaf).

(c) Insert exact national status, *e.g.*, "British Subject by Birth" or "British Subject by Naturalisation," "British Protected Person," &c., as the case may be. In the case of "British Subjects by Naturalisation" see Regulation 4 overleaf.

(d) Name and Qualification of person verifying the Declaration (see Regulation 4 (a) overleaf), viz.:—

*Mayor, Magistrate, Provost, Justice of the Peace, Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor, Notary Public, Physician, Surgeon, Minister of Religion, &c.*

Recommendations from members or officials of *Banking Firms* should bear the printed stamp of the Bank here below.

I, the Undersigned, (a) EDWIN DONALD LEWIS BRANCH

at present residing at 44 Russell Square, London, W.C.1

hereby make application for the renewal of British Passport No. 843 Prague

issued to me at Prague on the 27th June 1932

for a further period of (b) 2 years.

I declare that I am a (c) British subject by birth

and I have not lost that national status, and that the whole of the particulars given by me in respect of this application are true.

I further declare that I have no other Passport in my possession.

Signature of applicant E. D. L. Branch

Date 6th July 1939

And I, the Undersigned, (d) A. H. Chaplin, Assistant Keeper of Printed Books, British Museum,

of 44 Russell Square, London, W.C.1, hereby declare that, to the best of my personal knowledge and belief, the above declaration of

the said ~~Mr.~~ ~~Mrs.~~ ~~Miss~~ Mr. E. D. L. Branch

is true, and that I can from my personal knowledge of ~~her~~ him vouch ~~her~~ him as a fit and proper person to hold a Passport.

Date 6 July 1939

Signed A H Chaplin

17.4.05
(See Who Who 1972)

**This Space to be left blank for use at the Passport Office.**

Renew for 2 periods

to 27. 6. 41

Birch
6. 7. 39

**IMPORTANT.**—Applicants, and persons recommending them, are warned that should any of the statements contained in their respective declarations prove to be untrue, they will render themselves liable to prosecution.

**CAUTION.**—The attention of persons who are asked to sign this declaration is specially called to the fact that it can only be signed from personal knowledge of the applicant and not from information obtained from other persons.

[OVER.

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**In the Case of Passports Issued Abroad, this Side should also be Completed.**

## Renewal of Passport No.....

**Issued at**..... **on** .....

### BEARER OF PASSPORT.

(The following particulars should be given in the handwriting of the bearer of the Passport.)

(a) Full names...Edwin Donald Avis Branch.....

Domicile or ordinary place of residence....London.....

Present address ..44A Russell Square, London, W.C.1.....

Present age and whether married or single....Age 35.....Single.....

Profession or occupation.....Teacher.....

Place and date of birth ..St. Christopher, British West Indies, 26th Jan. 1904....

FOR PERSONS BORN ABROAD, who derive British nationality from a father or paternal grandfather born within His Majesty's Dominions. (To be struck out in other cases.)

*my (his) father / paternal grandfather having been born within His Majesty's Dominions at*

*.....on the.....day of.....*

If bearer is a married woman or widow :—

Maiden name.....

Place and date of birth of husband.....

(b) If wife of bearer is included on the Passport state.....

Full names.....

Place and date of birth.....

Maiden surname.....

(c) Particulars of children if included on Passport :—

.....

.....

(NOTE.—Children who have attained the age of 16 years require separate Passports.)

**Signature** .....E. D. A. Branch.....

### REGULATIONS.

1. APPLICATIONS for the renewal of British passports must be made in the form printed on the back of these regulations, and enclosed in a cover addressed to the "Passport Office, 1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1," or to the "Branch Passport Office, 36, Dale Street, Liverpool."

Personal application may be made in London between the hours of 10 and 4 (Saturdays, 10 to 1) and in Liverpool between the hours of 9-30 and 4 (Saturdays, 9-30 to 1). The Passport Offices are closed on Sundays and Public Holidays (except in London between the hours of 10 A.M. and noon for cases of special emergency only).

Where application is made through the post, not less than four clear days' notice should be given. The Passport and a Postal Order in payment of the fee (see Regulation 2) must accompany the application. Postal Orders should be crossed and made payable to the "Passport Office." **POSTAGE STAMPS CANNOT BE ACCEPTED.**

2. Foreign Office Passports may be renewed for any consecutive period of one to five years FROM THE DATE OF EXPIRY, provided that the total period of validity of ten years is not exceeded. The fee is 2s. for each year for which the Passport is renewed.

3. Passports which have been in existence for ten years or which contain no further space for visas are not renewable, and the holders must apply for the grant of new Passports.

4. Passports are renewed :—

(a) In the case of Natural-born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant on the approved Form (D), verified by a declaration made by a member or official of any Banking Firm established in the United Kingdom, or by any Mayor, Magistrate, Provost, Justice of the Peace, Barrister-at-law, Solicitor, Notary Public, Physician, Surgeon, or Minister of Religion, &c., resident in the United Kingdom and being himself a British subject. The applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required.

(b) In the case of persons naturalised in any of the British Self-governing Colonies, upon production of the Declaration (D), supported by a Letter of Recommendation from the High Commissioner or Agent-General in London of the State concerned. Persons naturalised or ordinarily resident in any of the Crown Colonies may be required to obtain a Letter of Recommendation from the Colonial Office.

5. If the applicant for a renewal be a British subject by naturalisation, the production of the Certificate of Naturalisation may be required.

British subjects by naturalisation will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

6. A Passport cannot be renewed by the Passport Office on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of the United Kingdom by post.

7. British Passports are available for travel to the countries named thereon, but may be endorsed for additional countries. The endorsement fee is 2s. The possession of a Passport so endorsed does not, however, exempt the holder from compliance with any immigration regulations in force in British or foreign countries or from the necessity of obtaining a visa where required.

8. Passports endorsed as valid for the British Empire are also available for travelling to territory under British protection or mandate, not, however, including Palestine or Transjordan, for which the Passport must be specially endorsed, or the Aden Protectorate, for which both an endorsement and a visa are required.

*Foreign Office, March 1936.*

5441 (17397) 6/38 50M W.O.P. (4) D30

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PASSPORT PAPERS & PHOTOGRAPHS of

Alice RING - 158b.

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# FORM (D). RENEWAL OF PASSPORT

Call 26/8 AJ 15/8

R.....8...

**NOTES (See Regulations overleaf).**

1. The fee for renewal is 2s. for each year from date of expiry (Regulation 2).
2. Passports which have been in existence for 10 years, or which contain no further space for visas, are not renewable (Regulation 3).
3. If the passport is to be endorsed for additional countries, a form of application [Form F] is also required. Fee 2s. (Regulation 7).

(a) Christian Names and Surname in full, in block capitals.

(b) Insert number of years (not exceeding five) for which it is desired the Passport shall be renewed (see Regulations 2 and 3 overleaf).

(c) Insert exact national status, *e.g.*, "British Subject by Birth" or "British Subject by Naturalisation," "British Protected Person," &c., as the case may be. In the case of "British Subjects by Naturalisation" see Regulation 4 overleaf.

(d) Name and Qualification of person verifying the Declaration (see Regulation 4 (*a*) overleaf), viz.:—

*Mayor, Magistrate, Provost, Justice of the Peace, Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor, Notary Public, Physician, Surgeon, Minister of Religion, &c.*

Recommendations from members or officials of *Banking Firms* should bear the printed stamp of the Bank here below.

I, the Undersigned, (a) ALICE RING

born at Vienna (*place*) on 4.3.1908 (*date of birth*)

holder of National Registration Identity Card No. APCQ 166 : 3

at present residing at 301, Nell Gwynn House, Sloane Avenue, SW3.

hereby make application for the renewal of British Passport No. 318816

issued to me at Foreign Office, London on the 12th August 1939

for a further period of (b) 5 years for the purpose of travelling to France, Switzerland and Denmark

I declare that I am a (c) British Subject by Naturalisation and I have not lost that national status, and that the whole of the particulars given by me in respect of this application are true.

I further declare that I have no other Passport in my possession.

Date 7th August 1946 Signature of applicant Alice Ring

**This Space to be left blank for use at the Passport Office.**

Renew for 5 periods to 12 August 1949

20 AUG 1946

And I, the undersigned, (d) Charles Pownsford of 30 Ross Court, Putney Heath, SW 15 a British subject, hereby declare that, to the best of my personal knowledge and belief, the above declaration of the said ~~Mr.~~ ~~Mrs.~~ Miss Alice Ring is true, and that I can from my personal knowledge of ~~him~~ her over a period of 6 years vouch ~~him~~ her as a fit and proper person to hold a Passport.

Date Aug. 9th 1946

Signed C. Pownsford Retired Civil Servant. Staff (Rtd)

**IMPORTANT.**—Applicants, and persons recommending them, are warned that should any of the statements contained in their respective declarations prove to be untrue, they will render themselves liable to prosecution.

**CAUTION.**—The attention of persons who are asked to sign this declaration is specially called to the fact that it can only be signed from **PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE** of the applicant and not from information obtained from other persons.

SW

[OVER

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**The whole of the Declaration and Marginal Particulars should be in the Applicant's own handwriting.**

(A)

318816

This space is reserved for official use.

Dem. Ass. by Ref. Cert. Nat. Ref. A2 13825 given London 3.4.1939 Bt. Sur Re

Cons 11/8/39

✻ **Surname only in Block Capitals.**

(a) Insert date and town where staying when filling in the form.

(b) Christian names and surname of the applicant in full. (Surname in Block Capitals.)

(c) In the case of a Widow, Married Woman or one whose marriage is dissolved, the particulars of status and birth required at (d) are those of her Late, Present or Former Husband, not of the applicant herself.

(d) State exact national status, *e.g.*, a British subject by birth or a British subject by naturalisation, British-protected person, &c. In the case of a British subject by naturalisation see Regulation 7 at back.

(e) Wife and / or children should only be included if they do not possess separate Passports. Strike out the words in brackets in other cases.

(f) [ Strike out and initial whichever is not applicable. ]
(g)

Note.—All previous Passports must be accounted for.

(h) Signature of applicant. The applicant must also write a specimen of his signature on the slip attached below marked **.

(i) Name and qualification of person verifying the declaration (see Regulation 6 at back), viz.:—

*Mayor, Magistrate, Provost, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-Law, Notary, Solicitor, Physician, Surgeon, &c.*, giving professional or business address.

Recommendations from members or officials of *Banking Firms* should bear the printed stamp of the Bank here below.

**CAUTION.**

†The attention of persons who are asked to sign this declaration is specially called to the fact that it can only be signed from personal knowledge of the applicant and not from information obtained from other persons.

## Declaration to be made by Applicant for Passport.++

(In the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport, the Declaration must be made by the child's father or other legal guardian in a form (B) to be obtained upon application to the Passport Office.)

(a) London, 18th August 1939.

✻I, the Undersigned, (b) Alice RING;

at present residing at 18, Princeton Street, London WC1 hereby declare that I am

For Married Women (to be struck out in other cases). Particulars of Husband's birth to follow.

(c) ~~the wife of~~ / ~~the former wife of~~ ~~late husband was~~ / ~~and that my husband is~~ / ~~former husband was~~

a (d) ~~British subject by naturalisation~~ having been born

at Vienna on the 4th day of March 1898

For Persons born Abroad, who derive British nationality from a father or paternal grandfather born within His Majesty's Dominions. (To be struck out in other cases.)

~~my (his) father / paternal grandfather having been born within His Majesty's Dominions at on the day of~~

and not having lost the status of British subject thus acquired, I hereby apply for a Passport for travelling

to France and Switzerland

for the purpose of holidays

(e) [accompanied by my wife (and children under the age of 16), as indicated in the margin, who do not possess separate Passports].

(f) [ I declare that I have not previously been granted any Passport whatever, and that I have made no other application for a Passport. ] (f) AR

(g) [ I declare that all previous Passports granted to me have been surrendered for cancellation to a British Passport or Consular Officer, other than ~~Passport~~ Certificate of Identity No. R 1262 which now attached for cancellation, and that I have made no other application for a Passport since the attached Passport was issued to me. ] (g)

(h) Signed Alice Ring

†And I, the Undersigned, (i) Freda Wakeford Incorporated Accountant

of 8 New Court W.C.2. hereby declare that to the best of my personal knowledge and belief the above-made declaration and description of the said ~~Mr.~~ Miss Alice Ring are true, and that I can from my personal knowledge ~~of~~ / ~~vouch~~ her as a fit and proper person to receive a British Passport. I have known the applicant for 4 years.

Signed ++ F. Wakeford.

Photographs: Two small unmounted duplicate photographs of the applicant (and wife if to be included) must be sent (see instructions overleaf).

*Sign your name on the slip, which will be detached and affixed to the Passport when issued.*

*Specimen signature of wife if to be included on the Passport.*

**IMPORTANT.**

++ Applic[illegible]s, and persons recommending them, are warned th[illegible] should any of the statements contained in their r[illegible]tive declarations prove to be untrue, the conse[illegible]s to them may be serious.

Description of Applicant.

*Age* 41

*Profession* Research Assistant

*Whether married, single or marriage dissolved* Single

*Usual place of residence* 18, Princeton Street London WC1

*Place of birth* Vienna

*Date of birth* 4th March 1898

*Height* 5 *feet* 6 *inches.*

*Colour of eyes* grey

*Colour of hair* brown

*Visible distinguishing marks or peculiarities.* none

*Maiden name of woman who is or has been married (in Block Capitals)*

**CHANGE OF NAME.**

*If name has been changed by Deed Poll or otherwise the original name must be stated here*

*If there has been no change of name the word "None" must be written here* none

*Signature of applicant.* Alice Ring

**Description of wife of Applicant, if to be included on the Passport.**

*Name in full*

*Age*

*Profession*

*Place of birth*

*Date of birth*

*Height* *feet* *inches.*

*Colour of eyes*

*Colour of hair*

*Visible distinguishing marks or peculiarities.*

*Maiden name (in Block Capitals)*

*Signature of wife of applicant.*

Not at Present

REGISTERED 11 AUG 1939

Children under the age of 16 if to be included on this Passport.

| Christian Names. | Surname. | Date of Birth. | Sex. |
|---|---|---|---|

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96A

As I was at the Oratory Schools arranging about the internment of "Jonny", I thought I would have another go at GLUCKSMANN.

GLUCKSMANN was very brave when he first appeared, but as we proceeded returned to his old state of tears and muddle.

98946

[I asked him whether he had yet decided to tell us the truth as regards the cash cheque to self for £1,000. He said that when he said he gave it to Mr.KNOBEL in Paris that explanation was the truth] He had a ready prepared story as to why he took the money in notes, all to do with the question of exchange. He became so involved and incoherent that I told him it was quite useless carrying on an interrogation on these lines; that as he had now had plenty of time to compose himself and plenty of time on his hands, the best thing he could do, and in fact what he must do, was to sit down and write out a personal history of himself covering his whole life. I told him that lapses of memory such as he had shown at the initial interview did him no good, and instanced his lapse of memory when he said he had not lived in Berlin. This obviously shook him.

I told him that he had been under observation for a very long time and it would be highly awkward for him if he left out facts that were already known to us. He said he would tell the truth, to which I replied that I had no doubt he would do that, but nothing short of the whole truth would be of the slightest use either to us or to him. I reminded him that we were at war, and said I need hardly remind him of the serious consequences which might result if he was unable to find himself in a position to tell us the truth.

C.C. 405, 470

He put in an appeal for the ZLOCZOWER woman and [BASS,] and I said he was entirely responsible for what had happened to them, and he had better think that over in writing out his statement.

P.F 54396

As regards [Kate RINK] he raised the question of her and talked a lot of nonsense about her knowing nothing of the affairs of [Wostwag.] I told him that was arrant nonsense, as he knew as well as I did that she was the one who had helped him in the whole affair when he first came over, and he knew as well as I did that she had been in the firm since its inception here, and that he had told me a direct lie when he said that he did not think she had been in the firm very long. He got over this by saying that he thought I meant that she had been in the firm from the very day it started.

P. 169 (190)

I wrote [Ernst CZUCZKA's] name on a piece of paper and said "who is that man?" He said "this man worked for the firm of Wostwag in Germany"; he said he knew him because he had met him in Vienna as a student; afterwards he was a commercial representative in Paris. I asked him whether he had any business dealings with CZUCZKA in Paris and he said 'No'. I said "that will not do, I have found letters from him to you in your offices". He then told me a long and involved story of how CZUCZKA was a great friend of ZLOCZOWER and that CZUCZKA had worked on a commission basis for the Societe pour le Commerce D'Outre Mer. He said that this firm had had trade with Barcelona in hog casings before the Spanish war and that they were owed money in Spain and that the business dealings he had had with CZUCZKA related to a decision of ZLOCZOWER that if and when the money in Spain could be retrieved, it should be ceded to CZUCZKA in recognition of work he had done for them.

See 111

I asked him where CZUCZKA was now. He thought for a long time then said he thought he might be in London. I said I knew it and also that he had been to see him, and he admitted that that was the case. Asked what he was doing, he said he thought

DISK 655

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he was running an advertising agency.

B.4.
23.5.40.

I also asked GLUCKSMANN if there was anyone in London who knew him well. He said that Dr.TUTTNAUER, who lived in Knightsbridge, and runs a beauty culture place, knew him very well and had known his father and other members of his family.

NOTE: Telephone Directory gives:-

Decided 22/8/63.

Phoebus TUTTNAUER, Cosmetics, ?Dd with TUTNAUER
6 Knightsbridge Court,
Sloane Street, S.W.1.

B.4.
23.5.40.

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95A

Letter addressed to Mr. Rubin GLUCKSMANN.

From Grete GLUCKSMANN,

Dated Hospital 22.5.40.

Writer is very uneasy because she has not heard from GLUCKSMANN lately. "What really is the matter? I don't believe that you have been interned and what can be the matter otherwise? Certainly you are very worried about the war affairs, but I should be most grateful if you would send me a line at once".

Writer gives news of her health and says that Leslie is looking for a bungalow, house or flat and writer's mother will run the house for him.

PT 25/5

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